Second Series, No.2

Tuesday, November 21, 1961
Kartika 30, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.— The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 21, 1961/Kartika 30, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shri Supakar: Sir, may I request that Question No. 93 may also be taken up along with Question No. 59. Both relate to Paradip Port.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Development of Paradip Port

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*59. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 598 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the International Development Financing Corporation of Panama has clarified its terms for development of Paradip Port;

(b) if so, what are those clarifications;

(c) whether any Italian firm has also offered its assistance to develop Paradip Port;

(d) if so, what is the name of the firm and its terms; and

(e) has this offer been accepted by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Attention is invited to the reply already given to Starred Question No. 1713 on the 25th April 1961. The scheme of the Italian firm, Giovanni Galante & Company, which included the development of the iron ore mines, construction of the railway from the mines to Paradip and construction of a port at Paradip was open to serious technical objections, further it envisaged repayment mostly in free foreign exchange. It was not therefore found acceptable.

Pradip Port

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*93. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh discussion regarding development of Paradip into an all-weather port during the Third Five Year Plan period took place between the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Orissa Government;

(b) whether Government are aware of the provisions made by the Orissa Government as a preliminary step to development of Paradip for construction of roads;

(c) whether the whole scheme has been approved; and

(d) whether any foreign collaboration is contemplated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes. The representatives of the Orissa Government had discussions with the Ministry of Transport and

Communications recently on the subject of preparation of a project Report for Paradip port, which is one of the studies considered necessary by the planning Commission before they consider the State Government's scheme for the export of five million tons of iron through Paradip.

(b) The State Government's proposals include the construction of a highway from the mines to the port for the transport of ore entirely by road.

(c) The overall scheme has not yet been considered. The planning Commission have suggested the preparation of a project Report for the port as one of the studies which are necessary before they can consider the overall scheme.

(d). Foreign collaboration in the development of the port can be considered only after the overall project has been considered by the planning Commission.

Shri Supakar: May I know what is the total amount of money involved in the development project as given by the Italian firm, and what is the total amount involved in the project as given by the Panama company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In one case it is Rs. 23 point some corers—I am not exactly sure which is which.

Shri Supakar: May I know if Government have decided to consider the question of converting Paradip port into a major port during the course of the Third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member might know. three different proposals have been made to us about the actual place or sitting of the port as also about the shape or the form of it. One is the proposal about coastal; the other was in the mouth of the Mahanadi itself; and the third, which is a proposal by the departmental technical officers, is to utilise what is known as the Atharbanki creek for the construction of this port. The Central Water Research Station at Poona have been conducting experiments and researches into this last one. So long as that is not decided upon and they do not give us a final opinion, the question of converting it into a major port will have to wait. But in the meanwhile we have accepted the recommendations of the Intermediate Port Development Committee, and provision has been made, for the first stage of development costing Rs. 99 lakhs and for the second stage Rs. 53 lakhs.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa had also requested the Government to finance, to the tune of Rs. 41 crores, for developing Paradip port as a major port in the Third Plan; and are we to understand that the Government and the Planning Commission have examined the proposal and that they have accepted that Paradip should be developed as a major port in the Third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Certain proposals have been made by the State Government, and this has been referred to in reply to Question No. 93—I need not go into that. But it has been suggested to the State Government by the Planning Commission that the proposal or the project should be prepared in the regular way and that it should be vetted at all concerned levels and then it will be considered.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In the final acceptance of this project have the Government of India agreed to finance the construction of the highway connecting Paradip port, or have the Government of India agreed to finance at least a sizable amount of money for the immediate development of this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such acceptance.

Shri P. G. Deb: Have the Government of Orissa sent a new proposal for the construction of Paradip port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They sent a proposal and, as I said, it was discussed with the Planning Commission, between the Planning Commission and the State officers. It was as a result of that that the Planning Commission have advised that the project should be prepared in consultation with technical officers and after taking other technical advice and that it should be regularly processed.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: In reply to part (a) of Question No. 93 it is stated that the project is under consideration by the Planning Commission. How long will it take to arrive at a final decision?

Acharya Kripalani: A few years!

Shri Raj Bahadur: I should repudiate the suggestion that it will take "a few years". It would definitely depend upon how soon and how best our technical officers can give us dependable advice which can be proceeded upon without any fear of breakdown or other untoward eventualities. And I would assure the House that we shall lose no time in taking a decision once the technical officers have made up their minds. It is not an ordinary and easy thing to locate or decide about the location of a particular port and the form that it should take. It is not an easy matter, and we can hardly ridicule the advice that is given to us by the technical people.

Shri Supakar: In regard to the experiment conducted by the Poona Research Station, may I know since how long it has been going on and if any interim report has been given, and if so whether the latest interim-report is available either in the Library or will be placed on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I suppose hon. Members know that there is no provision for this in the Third Plan. So, whatever may be done will only come later. Therefore, there is no use agitating about it as long as we cannot find the money.

Shri Supakar: The money is available.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: If the Planning Commission is not in a position, as the hon. Minister has pointed out, to include it in the Third Plan, may I know whether the Planning Commission will agree to the proposal of the Panama Finance Corporatin and whether their proposal has been considered finally, so that they can also invest money for the development of this port?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon. colleauge has mentioned the three proposals which were considered. As to which is feasible is still under consideration. Therefore, there is no use hon. Members agitating about it.

Delhi Floods due to Punjab Drains

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*60. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's floods particularly in its villages are due to Punjab Drains which pass through Delhi's villages and what is the extent of damage in men and money they caused;

(b) whether any negotiations in this regard are going on between the Delhi Administration and the Centre and with what results;

(c) what immediate action the Delhi Administration has taken to meet the present situation; and

(d) whether any compensation has been given by Punjab regarding the flooded areas in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d).

A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Floods in Delhi villages are also caused by excess waters brought by the Drain No. 6 and the West Jua Drain of the Punjab. During the last rainy season, 111 villages in Delhi were affected by the flood waters of these two drains. Loss of standing crops caused by these floods is estimated at about Rs. 95 lakhs. 5375 houses estimated to cost about Rs. 10 lakhs are also reported to have been damaged.

(b) The Delhi Administration have proposed that the run off of the areas of Drain No. 6 lying in the north of the diversion of Drain No. 8 be drained away through the diversion channel. This is expected to afford relief to the areas in Delhi which are being flooded at present by drain No. 6. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Punjab.

The work on the Najafagarh Drainage Scheme (Phase II), consisting of resectioning and regrading of the Najafgarh Drain and reconstruction of bridges on it, has been taken up by the Central Public Works Department on a high priority basis. The scheme is expected to be completed by June, 1962. On completion, it is expected to give protection from flooding caused by the waters of the West Jua Drain both in Punjab and Delhi areas.

(c) The Delhi Administration have taken steps to afford relief to the people affected by floods by way of remission of land revenues in deserving cases, postponement of recovery of Government dues, distribution of fodder and seeds, gratuitous relief, distribution of sirkees etc.

(d) The question of payment of compensation by the Punjab regarding the flooded areas in Delhi does not arise as the diversion mentioned in reply to Part (b) entirely passes through the Punjab territory.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any co-ordinated efforts are being made between the Centre, the Punjab and the local administration, to meet the situation that has been created?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the steps that have been taken so far?

Shri Hathi: We had a discussion with the Chief Minister, Punjab and also a discussion at the official level between the Delhi Administration, the Punjab and the Central Water and Power Commission. Dr. Khosla was specially requested to visit the site and he has given an alignment which is practically agreed to both by the Punjab and by the Delhi Administration.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The alignment given by Dr. Khosla was about four or five months back and no action was taken on it before the rains started because the Punjab or Delhi did not agree to it. What is the position now?

Shri Hathi: Dr. Khosla had proposed different alignments out of which some were not accepted. No. 3 Alignment which had been proposed has been practically accepted by the Punjab Government. But the question whether there should be a regulator or not, as also some other minor points, have yet to be decided, and we hope this will be settled soon.

Shortage of Pharmacists in the Country

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*62. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of Pharmacists in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir, there is shortage of pharmacists in the country.

(b) State Governments are taking steps to increase the capacity of the existing institutions training pharmacists, and to open several such new institutions during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any assessment has been made as to the number of pharmacists required in the Third Five Year Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: A rough estimate has been made. The requirement of pharmacists during 1961 is 3,300 and that in 1966 is estimated to be 27,000.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know whether it is a fact that the pay scales and prospects in service for these people are poor and as such they do not come in for training in this course whereas clerks with the same arts qualification have better prospects in service?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. Pharmacists need to be paid better than what they are and I do hope that State Governments will realise the necessity of doing so.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What is the number of pharmacists being trained in each State, and what will be the total number?

Shri Karmarkar: I have got a list of institutions. But I should like to have notice regarding the numbers that are being trained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way the Centre helps the States in overcoming this shortage?

Shri Karmarkar: The Central Government propose to start a Central Institute of Pharmacy to be a model centre. With regard to all other matters, we will aid them with proper advice and finances to the extent possible

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any sum has been set apart during the Third Plan period for this purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. I should like to to have notice regarding the exact amount.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that a copy of the Third Plan with such deails may be placed in the Library so that questions need not be asked in the House on those details.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes.

Supply of Wheat to Rajasthan

*64. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in respect of wheat supplied by the Centre to Rajasthan for famine relief; and

(b) what is the nature of the complaint and action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints were received that the quality of wheat was poor in respect of supplies to 4 centres where altogether about 900 tons of wheat had been supplied out of a total supply of about 11,000 tons to Rajasthan. Technical Officers were deputed to inspect the stocks at the 4 centres and it was observed that all the wheat was fit for human consumption and of a good quality. Only about 20 tons out of 470 tons supplied to Jaisalmer showed presence of infestation and higher proportion of dockage. Arrangements have been made to clean and disinfest this quantity before issue. At other centres a bag or two was found to contain high proportion of dockage and these were issued after cleaning.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been attracted by a

statement made on the floor of the Rajasthan Assembly laying the blame squarely on the Central Government for supplying rotten wheat to famine-stricken people? How much of this wheat has been already disbursed to the people and consumed by them when this complaint came to notice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a matter of apportionment of blame. It is not correct to say that it is rotten wheat that has been supplied. I have already said that an inspection has been made by our technical officers and they have found this wheat to be of good quality and fit for human consumption.

With regard to the quantity supplied, the State Government wanted 11,000 tons of wheat for scarcity areas to be supplied to them. The issues were made from May onwards and continued up to the middle of September. By that time, the scarcity conditions more or less disappeared, there were rains. The wheat that was being distributed was red wheat which was not preferred in the locality. There was also further deterioration in storage in the State godowns after they received it from us, because of delay in distribution. All these are contributory factors. Every care has been taken by the Food Ministry to see that good quality wheat was supplied. There is an elaborate method of preservation and storage.

The total quantity about which complaints have been received is comparatively small, namely, Pokaran (160 tons) Jaisalmer (470 tons), Pipar City (250 tons) and Asop (30 tons), out of 11,000 tons. On our inspection, it was found that only a few bags deteriorated in storage. We have made arrangements to see that those bags were cleaned and issues made only thereafter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the total loss on this wheat which has been found deficient and how is it to be apportioned between the Rajasthan and Central Governments?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There may not be any loss on this account. Of course, there will be some cleaning necessary. Only a very few bags can be said to have deteriorated. I have already said that there has been further deterioration in storage in the State Government depots because those depots are scattered and there are not the same preservation and storage methods there as the Centre has got. The storage arrangements with the State Government are not very good.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether this was imported wheat or locally procured wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is overseas wheat.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that that there is some difference between what is known as good-quality wheat and wheat which is considered to be good enough for human consumption, in view of the fact that wheat that is being supplied in jails for prisoners is still considered to be fit for human consumption though human beings do not like to have that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The wheat which has been supplied to the Rajasthan Government in this particular case is of categories A and B, which are good quality wheat. I quite realise the distinction drawn by the hon. Member, but I might say that the wheat that has been supplied to the Rajasthan Government is not only fit for consumption but good quality wheat except for damage caused to certain stray bags.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the storage arrangements are not good enough in the State of Rajasthan. It may be so in that or in any other State. As far as the public is concerned, whether the blame lies on the Centre or on the different States is immaterial. Are Government taking any steps by which the storage arrangements are improved and danger to public health is removed, because if the foodstuff supplied is rotten, it is likely to create even epidemic?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Problems of storage have increased because of our large buffer stocks. Then there is only very low offtake. Even in regard to the supply that has been made to the Rajasthan Government because of scarcity conditions, there has been considerable delay in lifting the quantity. They have been able to lift only in small quantities.

With regard to safeguards adopted by the Central Government, I have explained more than once on the floor of the House that there is absolutely nothing wanting in the Central storage arrangements. The difficulty is only with regard to State godowns. In many States, we have got Central godowns also. We would be having more than a million-ton capacity of storage construction of our own. Then more than a million tons of storage capacity has been hired by us—all good godowns. So there need not be any apprehension on that account. Now our worry is that there is less of offtake. There must be quicker turnover.

Also, there is necessity for utilising more powerful fumigants because the insects become resistant to the ones which are used. We are also importing some good powerful fumigants and utilising them. So every safeguard is being taken.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government have received such complaints of supply of deteriorated wheat from other States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No. Most of the wheat is now being supplied to flour mills. They have got their own arrangements for cleaning and other things. Complaints are received with regard to wheat distributed through fair price shops and other things. But in all cases where we have made inquiries, we are satisfied that it was good quality wheat. Of course, there has been excessive dockage in supplies made to certain shops. That is because we are making the discharges mainly in Bombay through tankers, so much so that there will be uneven distribution of dockage. In two or three bags there would be excessive dockage and it so happens that some fair price shop gets these bags with excessive dockage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister knows that this complaint against the wheat distributed was not from the Rajasthan Government but from people's representatives? May I also know whether the Rajasthan Government accepts the position as stated by the hon. Minister?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Verbal complaints were received from the State Government officials to our Assistant Director of Food in Jaipur. Then we deputed certain technical officers and they made an inspection, and the results I have already indicated to the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But does the Rajasthan Government accept the position as stated by you?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bajaj.

Shri Kamal Nayan Bajaj: When the wheat has deteriorated or become unfit from human consumption, what is the procedure adopted by the Central Government to destroy it completely, so that it may not be distributed by mistake?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In that matter we take all safeguards. Wheat that is unfit for human consumption we never distribute either to flour mills or fair price shops. We auction it for poultry or cattle feed or dump it.

Demands of Hindustan Shipyard Workers

*66. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Tribunal appointed to consider the demands of the Hindustan Shipyard Workers have given their award; and

(b) if so, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet. The demands have been referred to the State Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad for adjudication.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether all the demands which were put forward by the workers at the time of the strike have been referred to the tribunal, or only certain demands?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The demands in all were 24, out of which 13 have been referred.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the reason why the other demands have not been referred, because it is their demand that everything should be referred?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In regard to the rest, a tripartite meeting has been called by the State Government. It is going to be held on 25th November, and certain decisions might be taken then.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know whether the Government is aware of the serious anomalies in the working and living conditions in the different ship building and ship-repairing factories, and that there is very serious mismanagement because of which there is dearth of work and machinery and skilled workers are not being used properly? May I know whether Government propose to set up an enquiry committee to do away with all these difficulties?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know what the hon. Member is talking about. There is no serious mismanagement. There is no mismanagement at all so far as the yard is concerned. Further, this is absolutely outside the subject matter of the question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the main demands which have been referred to the tribunal, and the date on which the reference was made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would have to read out the whole list of 13 demands.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him. He may give the date.

Shri Raj Bahadur: They were referred to on the 16th August by the Andhra Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the national tribunal for giving the award?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Firstly, it is not the national tribunal; it is the State tribunal to which the demands have been referred for adjudication. Apart from that, the labour union has been asking for time over and over again from the tribunal to allow it to submit its claims.

Pay Scale of Stenographers

*67. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of Stenographers in the Railway Ministry including the Railway Board are more than those of the Stenographers in the Railway subordinate offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for the above categories have not been accepted *in toto;* and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only in respect of the scales of pay of the Stenographers of the Railway Board's Secretariat Stenographers Service, the recommendations of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission have not been accepted in toto.

(c) The disparity is not only due to the varying grade structures of the Stenographers, but also due to the inherent differences in their duties and responsibilities.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The qualifications and the standards required of the stenographers in the Railway Board and the subordinate offices are similar. If that is so, how is there this disparity of 62 per cent. between the stenographer of the Railway Board and the stenographer of the subordinate offices?

Mr. Speaker: He does not agree they are similar. The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that it is on account of the differences of work.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is the same type of work.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the same type of work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have stated the difference is due to the inherent difference in their duties and responsibilities.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is that inherent difference? The stenographer is a person who takes notes.

Mr. Speaker: Am I going into the duties now?

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, stenographers are stenographers. May I submit that a stenographer, whether he works for the hon. Minister or a Member of the Railway Board or a lower official, is called upon to discharge similar duties, displaying the same degree of speed and acumen. Then why this difference? We do not want this numbo jumbo. We would like to have an explanation.

Mr. Speaker: There are stenogrphers and stenographers. The Reporter here also does the same duty as a stenographer but his speed ought to be 180 to 200. Some hon. Members speak even faster.

Shri Nath Pai: I am one of them. They do it very well.

Mr. Speaker: There are other stenographers who may not do that kind of work as those with superior officers who may have more work. All of them do not belong to the same category. I can say so so far as my office is concerned. I do not know about other offices. Let us be satisfied with what the hon. Deputy Minister says about difference in work.

Shri Vajpayee: If the qualifications laid down for these stenographers are the same, how can there be any difference in the pay scale?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Although the qualifications may be the same, the duties and responsibilities are different.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the duties of the stenographers attached to the Railway Board and the duties of the stenographers attached to the subordinate offices have been defined properly. If so, what is the subtle difference between the two.

Mr. Speaker: It varies in practice.

Shri Nath Pai: If a candidate appears for the IAS and passes, whether he is made Private Secretary and Assistant to, the Prime Minister or posted as Assistant Collector, he draws the same salary. Similarly, the qualifications for the stenographers are the same. So, why this discrimination?

Mr. Speaker: He may be called upon to come at night. There are many other things.

दिल्ली में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

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*६८. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये चालू अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना के बारे में जो जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, माननीय मंत्री जी को याद होगा कि पिछली बार उत्तर देते हुये उन्होने बताया था कि अक्तूबर के अन्त तक यह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी । जब एक शहर के मामले में रिपोर्ट देने में इतनी देरी हो रही है तो सारे देश के मामले में कितनी देरी लगेगी ? अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह समिति अब कब अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी ?

श्री करमरकर : मैंने कहा था कि अक्तूबर के अन्त तक दे देंगी । अब वह नवम्बर के आखिर तक मिल जायेगी ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that in the new CHS cards being issued the salaries are mentioned, and doctors make discrimination between the card-holders?

Shri Karmarkar: No discrimination. Only this way, that the ill are treated; that is the only discrimination.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: What is the necessity of putting it?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the stage at which the committee has reached so far, and whether any time-limit has been fixed for submitting the report.

Shri Karmarkar: I understand it is at its final stage.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: When is the report to be submitted?

Shri Karmarkar: We are hoping by the end of November.

P.M.G.s' Conference

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*69. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how often he meets the P.M.Gs. of different Circles in a Conference;

(b) when and where the last Conference was held;

(c) what were the subject matters of the Conference;

(d) whether facilities to be given in the coming general election were discussed; and

(e) if so, what were the decisions taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A Conference of Heads of Circles is generally held every year.

(b) The last Conference was held in New Delhi on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th September, 1961.

(c) A list of the subjects discussed during the Conference is placed on the Table.

(d) Yes.

(e) It was decided that the Heads of Circles should contact the Chief Electoral Officers of their States, ascertain their requirements about Postal, Telegraph and Telephone facilities required by the Election authorities and render them every possible assistance in this regard.

Subjects Discussed in Conference of Heads of Circles and Administrative Officers.

1. **Preparation of Circle-wise portions of the Third Five Year Plan—Postal side.**

2. Preparation of Circle-wise portions of the Third Five Year Plan—Telecommunications side.

3. Measures to be taken during the General Elections, 1962. (a) Postal (b) Telegraph (c) Telephone.

4. Publicity and Public Relations.

5. Review of the arrangement of having a separate wing of the C.P.W.D. exclusively for the P. & T. Department.

6. Introduction of telegram service in regional languages.

7. Revision of procedure for renting of office and residential accommodation by Heads of Circles.

8. Introduction of Postal Co-operatives in far flung, spread out and backward areas.

9. Review of the arrangement of accounts work transferred from the audit office to the Saving Bank Section of the Post Office including the question of permanent transfer of Audit Office staff.

10. Creation of a P. & T. Service Selection Board to deal with the recruitment of personnel to various Class III services in the P. & T. Deptt.

11. Conveyance of mails by State Transport undertakings and private operators and difficulty in the fixation of subsidies.

12. Review of the working of the system of having Regional Directors, R.M.S.

13. Systematisation of the work of P.L.I. Branch in the Circle Offices.

14. Re-organisation of Store Depots—Continuation of Divisional Depots in addition to the proposed Circle Depots.

15. Standardisation of accommodation for staff welfare amenities and for storing stationery items and records.

16. Expeditious disposal of public complaints and the utility of analytical review of complaints.

17. Lease of circuits to Defence Ministry.

18. Outstanding audit objections and Inspection Reports and their early clearance.

19. Position regarding production of P. & T. Workshops and the difficulties faced by them.

20. Difficulties in regard to procurement of stores.

21. Steps to settle large amounts outstanding under 'Stores suspense' in various Circles and to prevent fresh accumulation in future.

22. Building programme.

23. Functioning of the Vigilance Organisation.

24. Curtailed inspection of time scale Sub Offices by Divisional Officers.

25. Re-organisation of Postal Division.

26. Bifurcation of large Post Offices into delivery and accounting branches.

27. Aid to Recreation and Sports Clubs, Libraries etc.

28. Co-axial cable scheme for the Third Five Year Plan.

29. Town Inspectors in Post Offices —Upgrading of posts of.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to serial number 3 of the statement, may I know whether Government is feeling shortage of materials to have more telegraph and telephone offices for the purpose of this election?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is so. I have said very often that we are short of materials, and owing to shortage of foreign exchange we are not able to obtain some of the materials. Subject to these limitations, all the gentlemen who stand for election will be given every facility to get telegraph

and telephone facilities wherever they are available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Lok Sabha constituencies usually comprise 7 or 8 Vidhan Sabha constituencies and there is shortage of material for telephone connections, may I know whether something is going to be done to expedite matters so that these facilities may be available to those who desire to have these connections?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already said that subject to material being available telepone facilities to members who are standing for election would be given. But, at the same time, I would like to warn hon. Members that it is not possible to give the number of telephones they want. Suppose some of them want 6 or 7, it may not be possible. We will have to limit the number a Member may be entitled to have.

Shri Kalika Singh: Item 23 of the list which was discussed in the Conference mentions the functioning of the Vigilance Organisation of the Postal Department. May I know if the Special Police Establishment of the Home Ministry still continues to have jurisdiction over the officers of the Postal Department?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is no question of anybody having jurisdiction over the officers of the Postal Department. If we find that any person is not behaving properly then we get the help of the Home Ministry.

Shri Kalika Singh: My question has not been replied. I want to know whether the Special Police Establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs continues to have jurisdiction over the Postal employees.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Whenever it is necessary.

Shri Basumatari: Just now the Minister stated that as far as possible the administration would give these telephone facilities to the candidates. May I know whether the candidates from the tribal and backward areas will be provided or not?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It depends on the existence of telephone facilities in that area.

Shri Tangamani: What was the decision taken at the last P.M.G.s' Conference on the question of telegrams in the regional languages, as this question is already pending?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Every hon. Member is interested in his own language; and we are trying to do whatever we can to see whether any facilities can be made available for this purpose.

Talcher-Taldih Line

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*71. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have urged the Centre that the 70-mile railway line should be constructed connecting Talcher to Taldih; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Government of Orissa recommended the construction of a new railway line connecting Talcher with Rourkela.

(b) The proposal is not included in the physical programme of the Railways' Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When will it be included? Is there any proposal regarding that?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been recommended by the State Government; it has not been included in the 3rd Plan for want of funds and also it lacks, obviously, financial justification.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the estimate of expenditure on this proposed line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In 1947-48, the line was estimated to cost Rs. 5·35 crores or so. Now, it will cost Rs. 13 crores. When the estimate of returns was worked out it was minus 1·28 per cent.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that this has not been included in the Third Plan. There are 300 miles of railway line to be allotted in connection with the mineral development. May I know if that has been finalised and which are the lines which would be taken up during the Third Plan out of these 300 lines?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Planning Commission has gone into the whole matter. The hon. Member can find from the Planning Commission a list of lines that have been included. So far as they are concerned, they have finalised it.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether Government have examined the possibility of saving money by constructing this line and transporting iron ore and other mineral ores from the Taldih area through Talcher and for export to Japan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Everything has been taken into consideration.

So far as export to Japan is concerned, we are constructing a line from Kiriburu. From there it will be taken along the new line that is being constructed between Titlagarh and Sambalpur. As I submitted earlier, the return on this is not justified even on the cost of Rs. 5·35 crores estimated in 1947-48. The return was only minus 1·28 per cent. Now the cost will be Rs. 13 crores.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In the Third Plan itself Rs. 8 crores has been allotted for developing railway lines for exporting iron ore from the mineral belts of Orissa. May I know whether any funds can be allotted from out of these Rs. 8 crores for the development of railway lines in the mineral belts of Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: This need not be answered. The hon. Minister has repeatedly said that even at the estimate of Rs. 5·35 crores then it is not a paying proposition. Now, it is Rs. 13 crores and therefore it is useless. There may be money but they do not find this economic. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know how these Rs. 8 crores have been allotted?

Mr. Speaker: Not for this.

Hon. Members must confine themselves to the question that has been put originally. It was, why has it not been undertaken and what will be the cost and so on. There may be funds; but they do not want to allot for this line.

Location for Diesel Loco Factory

*72. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for the location of the diesel loco project as envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, where the proposed factory is to be set up; and

(c) what progress has so far been made to implement the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the existing factory of Locomotive Components Works, Varanasi.

(c) An Organisation has been set up under a General Manager with a Chief Technical Director and the preliminary Works including remodelling and expansion have been taken up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the capital requirements of the project and the foreign exchange element in it and from where it will be found and in what form?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A sum of Rs. 12·7 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for this project. The proposals for collaboration are still in progress; and when

that is finalised we shall know further details.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the railways all over the world are switching over to electrification and since our country is dependent greatly on import of diesel oil will dieselisation to such a wide extent be justified?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This dieselisation has got its own advantages. And we actually dieselise various sections as a preliminary to electrification. All those factors have been taken into consideration and the decision has been taken after a full and mature consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The expert committee which was appointed for suggesting suitable sites for the location of this Diesel Locomotive Factory recommended three sites, one in Bihar, Bhakra-Nangal and Hyderabad. May I know what was the special consideration that weighed with the Government and the Railway Board in not accepting this recommendation of the committee and for locating it at Banaras?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Banaras is a very good place. (*Interruption*).

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The advantages of locating it at Banaras were that no new factory would be required. This existing factory building could be remodelled. Sufficient land, buildings and water supply are already available and production could be started with the least possible delay. Varanasi is a dual gauge point; and it is situated adjacent to the heaviest dieselised section of the Indian Railways. It is not very far from coal-mines, steel plants and other sources of raw material.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether some new lands would be acquired for this factory?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We cannot say definitely; we may have to acquire some more land—but not very much.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in the setting up of these projects the question of developing the remote areas like Assam and North-East India were considered?

Mr. Speaker: I have not been able to follow the question at all.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the ideal before us for having a balanced development of the country, may I know whether transport hungry places like Assam were considered while locating such factories pertaining to the development of transport?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We considered all the suitable sites and this was found to be the most suitable.

Jhillmilla Out Agency

*76. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway contractor at Jhillmilla Out Agency at U.P. border gets 20 wagons per day for loading any material for any destination;

(b) when all the divisions on Northern Railway are restricted and booking and loading is stopped on entire Northern Railway how this Out Agency gets this privilege;

(c) whether this Out Agency does not maintain any registration of wagons or priority and O.W.R. system enforced on entire railway;

(d) whether Railway Administration has gone out of its way to get an exemption from paying full octroi and terminal tax for incoming goods for Delhi for this Out Agency; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At present the Out Agency has not been allotted any separate quota of wagons, but prior to 21st July 1961, a separate quota of 20 wagons was allotted to this Out Agency.

(b) The Out Agency was required to observe operational and other restrictions.

(c) The Out Agency maintained a record of registration of wagons.

(d) and (e). Normally on traffic coming into Delhi by rail for onward despatch by road or coming into Delhi by road for onwards despatch by rail, terminal tax is paid and a refund applied for later as terminal tax is not leviable on goods that enter Delhi as in transit and are not intended for consumption in Delhi. In order to facilitate and attract traffic, the Railway Administration approached the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to waive the formality of payment of terminal tax in the first instance and later claiming refund thereof in respect of the Out Agency traffic.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the reasons why this out agency was allotted such a large number of wagons, prior to July and whether it is a fact that though the merchants used to bring their goods by their own trucks the out agency used to charge the entire cartage within the freight charges?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The out agency was recommended by the zonal railway users' consultative committee and in pursuance of that the out agency was granted. Subsequently, it was represented that unless there was a special quota of wagons the out agency could not function successfully. But later on complaints were made that this was being abused and therefore it has been withdrawn.

Sale of Spurious Stamps at Imphal

*78. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Miinster of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some postal employees of Imphal were arrested during the last week of August, 1961 for the sale of spurious stamps; and

(b) if so, the number of such arrests and the amount of loss of Government revenue through the spurious sale of stamps and understamping of parcels?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Arrests were made in connection with suspected removal and resale of undefaced genuine postage stamps from postal articles.

(b) Two officials were arrested. No loss has so far been established due to sale of spurious stamps and understamping of parcels.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I could not hear the answer, Sir. I wanted to know whether any arrests had been made.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes, Sir. Arrests were made and I have said so in my main answer.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any judicial proceedings had been started against those who had been arrested and if so, what is the position?

Dr. P. Subbarayan I could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether cases have been launched against these persons who had been arrested.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Investigation is being made and the case will be launched when the investigation is completed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether any enquiry has been made as to where these spurious stamps were printed?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We do not know. Investigations are being made and if the hon. Member will give me any information, we will be pleased to take it.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any departmental action has been taken against those employees who have been found guilty or who

have been connected with these things?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir, not yet. I said that investigations were in progress.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Members of Parliament expected to behave as policemen and work as policemen?

Mr. Speaker: Nobody expects them to do so.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister said: 'If the information is available about the place where the stamps were printed, I shall be glad to accept that information.'

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I will be glad to receive any information which the hon. gentleman has.

Mr. Speaker: There is no purpose. There is no force in this. If any hon. Member has got information, why should he withhold it from the Minister? Whatever information could be gathered is gathered by the hon. Minister. The hon. Member need not go about as a policeman but if he gets to know something why should he keep it to himself? Next question.

T.B. Patients

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*80. { **Shri Hem Barua:** **Shri Goray:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has stated at the Ninth meeting of the Central Council of Health held recently at Hyderabad that the number of tuberculosis patients in the country would increase at the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to counteract this unfortunate situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. It was, however, apprehended that such a situation might arise in case all round efforts were not made to implement the various T.B. Schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the other reasons on account of which this extra-ordinary phenomenon was apprehended by the hon. Minister? What are the basic reasons?

Shri Karmarkar: The basis is obvious: overcrowding in cities, malnutrition and various other factors congenial to the increase in T.B. If better efforts are not made it is likely that the number of patients will increase. I hope the hon. Member agrees with me.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this increase in the number of T.B. patients was apprehended to occur more in the rural areas or in the urban areas?

Shri Karmarkar: These days the cities are getting overcrowded and overcrowding is also the reason for the increase in all types of diseases, not only T.B. Hon. friends know that in the last ten years on account of the developmental activities and other reasons, people are crowding into cities and unless proper steps are taken, the incidence might increase. I expressed that fear.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister attributed the growing incidence of T.B. to malnutrition, insanitary conditions, etc. May we know how this fits in with the claim made by the hon. Prime Minister when he submitted the Third Five Year Plan that there was improvement in health, there was improvement in housing and there was better nutrition and greater standards of health.

Shri Karmarkar: As against a small loss in one sector, there has been a hundredfold improvement in other sectors.

Shri Basumatari: Is the hon Minister aware of the fact that 80-90 per cent of the incidence occurred in tribal areas? Is there any statistics with the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not follow what he said.

Mr. Speaker: He says the incidence is more in tribal areas.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a matter of opinion. But if hon. Members would refer to the Third Plan report they will find that we are taking all measures and it would be a very good feature if all hon. Members were to co-operate fully in the matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether the hon. Minister can tell us as to how many more chest clinics, free dispensaries and beds are envisaged to be set up for the T.B. patients in the Third Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: During the Second Plan period we supplied about sixty and odd x-ray and laboratory equipment to the various State clinics and it is proposed to establish 200 T.B. clinics during the Third Plan period and other measures will of course be there.

Shipping Freight Rates on Exports

*81. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding high freight rates on goods exported from India;

(b) whether there is a lack of shipping facilities; and

(c) if so, what steps have Government taken to obviate this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have set up a Freight Investigation Bureau in Bombay with a branch office at Calcutta to look into complaints regarding high and anomalous freight rates and lack of shipping opportunities. Complaints received are examined and taken up by the Bureau with the concerned Conferences. These matters are also discussed at the meetings of the Consultative Committee of Shipping Interests in Overseas Trades.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: As a result of taking up these complaints, may I know whether, in actual practice, any redress has been made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. In as many as 96 commodities, the freight rates have been brought down and in certain cases, they have been brought down considerably. In the case of certain ports like Kandla, for the shipments to and from Kandla to the United Kingdom, continental and Japanese ports, the out-port addition which used to be levied was also abolished and similar steps have been taken in this connection.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the rate of increase in the freights is in respect of both foreign and Indian companies or foreign companies only?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Liners Conference, as they are called, revise or regulate their freight structures on the basis of their cost of operation and other relevant data or factors in this behalf, and it is they who increase the rates, keeping in view their own needs. In our own interests of export promotion, it is up to us to see that the rates are not unreasonably or inordinately increased and also that we are not discriminated in any respect so far as our export items are concerned.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government can give us the percentage of increase in these freight rates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be very difficult for me to say the percentage of increase, because there are hundreds and thousands of commodities and they have got their own rates for different commodities in different sectors and on different routes. To say that the rates have increased over a certain percentage in respect of all commodities will be difficult.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Government want more exports from this country and, if so, may I know whether there is any general circular to the effect that the ques-

tion of rates on exported goods should be leniently dealt with?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are very anxious, in the interests of our export promotion drive, that the freight rates are properly regulated and that no discriminatory practices are adopted by the concerned shipping lines or conferences against our export items. Naturally, therefore, we have set up this Freight Investigation Bureau. We have resisted and opposed all unwarranted and unjustified increases in freight so far. In fact, the United Kingdom and Continental Conference Shipping Lines represented these matters to us and we protested, first of all, against the increase by ten per cent in regard to our import items because they also reflect adversely on our own efforts to industrialise. We have stoutly resisted and opposed their proposal to increase the freight rates on export items as well.

Leucoderma

*82 **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurvedic experts of Patiala under the guidance of the Principal of the Government College, Patiala, have worked out a medicine for the successful treatment of Leucoderma;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the medicine; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लियुकोडरमा जिसको कि फूल की बीमारी कहते हैं उस के वास्ते जब यह दवा उपलब्ध है तो उस की जांच कराने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ?

Mr. Speaker: In answer to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister said, "No". The hon. Member wants to know the reason for saying 'No".

Shri Karmarkar: We do not consult them for every item. But I shall look into this matter whether that is so.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लियुकोडरमा जो कि फूल की बीमारी हैं और यह कोढ़ से भिन्न रोग है, जब उस के वास्ते यह दवा निकली है तो उस पर सरकार को गवर्नमेंट्ल लेविल पर जांच कराने में क्या दिक्कत है और वह इस में क्यों देर कर रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : आनरेबल मेम्बर को गुस्से में आने की जरूरत नहीं है, हम उसकी जांच करवायेंगे ।

Bombay Port

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*85. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** **Shri V. P. Nayar:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all activity in the Bombay Port came to a standstill on the 14th October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

There was a stoppage of work in the Bombay docks on the 14th October, 1961 for a few hours. The stoppage was caused by an incident which arose between a Police Constable on duty and a shore mazdoor over the non-production of the identity card by the latter for his entry to the Docks. According to the workers, the Constable on duty at the gate asked for the

Pass. The worker is stated to have replied that he had a Card and continued on his way. The Constable insisted on the production of the Card and an exchange of words followed. The Constable eventually took him to the Police Station. After he was charge-sheeted for disorderly behaviour he was released on the security furnished by an organiser of the Transport and Dock Workers' Union.

The shore workers took up an extreme position on the incident, refused to take their booking for the day and squatted outside the Yellow Gate Police Station demanding that the charge against the Mazdoor should be dropped. The workers also called out the stevedore mazdoors who were already on the vessels and tried to stop consignees' mazdoors and others from entering the Docks.

Ultimately a compromise was reach-reached on the intervention of the Commissioner of Police who agreed that if an enquiry revealed that the incident had arisen through a genuine misunderstanding as stated by the workers, the charge would be dropped. The shore mazdoors lined up for booking immediately thereafter and work in the Docks started after the tiffin interval.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will go into the question as to the constable's behaviour which resulted in the strike for half a day on that day?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the statement will show, the constable asked the shore mazdoor, whom he did not know, whether he was having a pass. The worker said he had a card, and on that some altercation ensued, and there was some sort of quarrel. I do not think it was such an affair where we could call into question the conduct of the police constable on duty. He asked for a pass. He has to ask for a pass.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that even after the *bona fide* nature of the work was proved, the worker was arrested and detained and, if so, I would like to know whether the case against the worker has been dropped.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The statement says as follows:

> "The worker is stated to have replied that he had a card and continued on his way. The constable insisted on the production of the card and an exchange of words followed."

The rest can be understood.

Shri Tangamani: This was an incident—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions. Next question. Shri P. G. Deb.

Shri P. G. Deb: Question No. 87.

Shri Tangamani: Question No. 91 may also be taken along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Howrah-Ranchi Train Disaster

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*87. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Supakar:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious railway accident took place on the 20th October, 1961 to Up Howrah-Ranchi Express train;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement giving the brief facts of the accident has been made in the House yesterday.

Ranchi-Howrah Train Disaster

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*91. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the exact time when the Ranchi Express disaster took place on the 20th October, 1961;

(b) the time when different relief trains reached the spot;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of the relief trains carried water, milk and food stuffs;

(d) whether it is a fact that the stationed senior railway officer at Ghatsila was instructed to make *ex-gratia* payments to affected passengers; and

(e) if so, the details of the payment made by the Officer?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) At about 01:25 hours on 20-10-1961.

(b)

From Ghatsila	3.34 hrs.
From Khargpur	5.25 hrs.
From Tatanagar	6.00 hrs.
From Chakradharpur	7.30 hrs.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) In all Rs. 22,100 has been paid as *ex-gratia* gants to the affected passengers and to the relatives of the deceased.

This includes Rs. 9,000 paid at Tatanagar, Rs. 12,600 paid at Khargpur and Rs. 500 paid at Calcutta.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We are going to have a discussion on these railway accidents.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Just one question. What was the train that passed along this route just before the accident, and how many minutes earlier to the disaster did that train pass? I want to know this because there is a difference between the timing given in the local press and the timing which is now being given by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister in a position to give the time when that train passed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was roughly about 15 minutes before.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know if the Government has received complaints that the relief train, did not carry water, food and medicines for the victims of the accident and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I think some hon. Member asked the same question yesterday. We shall proceed to the next question. Question No. 89.

Some Hon. Members: Question No. 88 has not been called.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving preference to Question No. 89. Shri Naushir Bharucha wanted to have that question answered.

Bombay-Konkan Steamer Service

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*89. { **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the decision taken by the Bombay Steamer and Navigation Company to discontinue Bombay-Konkan Steamer Service;

(b) whether Government have considered the Rau Committee's recommendation;

(c) if so, what is the Government decision thereon;

(d) whether Government are aware that as a result of the closure of the service lakhs of people would be greatly inconvenienced; and

(e) if so, what steps, if any, Government propose to take to prevent closure of the said steamer service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (d). Yes Sir.

(c) As the acceptance of Rau Committee's recommendations would require concurrence of the State Government, in addition to that of the Central Government, the matter is still under discussion between the two Governments.

(e) As a result of discussions that have now taken place between the Company and the Central Government, the former has agreed to withdraw its notice and to continue the steamer service.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I know if the Government have examined the question whether with the existing scale of fares the coastal service really proves unremunerative to the steamship company or whether this is merely a cloak to exact more fares from the passengers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member knows, a Committee known as the Rao Committee went into the whole question. They examined the economics of operation and everything, and it is on the basis of their recommendation that a proposal has been made for the increase of fares by 8 per cent. The matter is under examination by the Government of Bombay, and that is the stage at which it now stands.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, the Board of Directors demanded three kinds of facilities from the Government and when they were not forthcoming they threatened to close down this very vital line. It is adduced in the papers that two of them have been granted by the Government. They are: a loan without interest and provision of foreign exchange. Is there any agreement between the Government and the Board of Directors of this company that after March 1962 the company will be allowed to increase the fares? We want to know whether this is one of the terms that has been considered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the three terms are concerned, as I said, the question of increase of fares is under consideration and it is under discussion between the Bombay Government and the Central Government. So far as the other question about advance of loan is concerned, it has been accepted that a loan will be advanced to the company for the purchase of three new vessels for this service and this loan will be free of interest. The Bombay Government will also pay an amount of Rs. 1·89 lakhs by way of subsidy to them.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want to put one more question because this is a very vital thing and it concerns us. There is a growing fear, Mr. Speaker, that there is an agreement between the company and the Government to the effect that so long as the elections do not take place there should not be any increase in the fares and, secondly, that after March, 1962 the company will be given a free hand to increase the fares. We want to have a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister on this point.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to repudiate that suggestion. The matter requires certain consideration. The impact of the increase of fares on the people has to be considered. Their incomes will have to be taken into consideration. We also have to see whether it would be more advantageous to levy that increase or whether it would be more advantageous to run the service ourselves. These are very important questions and we cannot just decide them overnight. Therefore the matter is under consideration, and I would like to once again repudiate the insinuation that has been made by the hon. Member.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a question of removal of fear.

Mr. Speaker: They want a perpetual subsidy, is it?

Shri Nath Pai: The company. They have granted that also.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, may I make a request? Now that Shri P. C. Borooah is here, I request that Question No 63 may be taken up. It has a very vital bearing on the elections. Now that Shri P. C. Borooah is present in the House, I request that this question may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: He may be there. The Question Hour is over. All answers are printed. I will make the answer available to the hon. Member immediately.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Interest Charges on Loans Advanced for Bhakra Dam

*58. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 101 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of the Punjab Government regarding the reduction of interest charges of the loans advanced for Bhakra Dam; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken.

Deep Sea Fishing Project

*61. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3513 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations between the American firm and Indian firm for a deep-sea fishing project have been concluded;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the project is designed to bring down the present high prices of fish in major Indian cities?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Negotiations between the American firm and the Indian firm have not yet been concluded.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी गाड़ियों का दुरुपयोग

*६३. श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन के मंत्रालय ने पिछले कुछ दिन पूर्व राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य सचिवों को एक पत्र भेजा है जिस में कहा गया कि सरकारी गाड़ियों का दुरुपयोग राजनीतिक तथा चुनाव कार्यों में न किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का पत्र भेजने का तत्काल कारण क्या था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मंत्रालय को यह शिकायत कई राज्यों से मिली थी कि जीपों का इस प्रकार दुरुपयोग हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों तथा विकास खंडों के क्या नाम हैं जहां से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली थीं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार की सामान्य नीति यह है कि प्रखंडों की गाड़ियों का प्रयोग सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम की उन्नति के लिये किया जाये जिसके लिये वे ली गई हैं। यह नीति दिसम्बर, १९६० में नई दिल्ली में हुई राज्यों के सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रियों की बैठक में भी दोहराई गई थी

इसके पालन के बारे में, आनेवाले आम चुनाव, के कारण, यह वांछनीय समझा गया कि राज्य सरकारों को सुझाया जाये कि वे पंचायती राज संस्थाओं या सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम से ताल्लुक रखने वाले अन्य गैर-सरकारी निकायों द्वारा प्रखंडो की गाड़ियों का उपयुक्त प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उन्हें आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी करने के बारे में विचार करें।

(ग) अभी तक कोई औपचारिक शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

I.A.C. Freight Service to Agartala and Assam

*65. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 plane-loads of merchandise, including cloth bales and other goods for transhipment to Agartala and Assam, have recently been held up for want of sufficient number of I.A.C. freighter aircraft;

(b) if so, full details of the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Due to the rush on account of Puja season, the demand for freighter flights to Tripura and Assam for transportation of goods has been very high. The Indian Airlines Corporation made every effort to operate as many freighter flights as possible to Tripura and Assam consistent with the available fleet of aircraft. During the season the Corporation also gave liberally 'No Objection' certificates to non-scheduled operators to enable them to uplift goods.

All India Health Service

*70. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to established All India Health Service in two months from September, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the decision taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi, it is proposed to address the State Governments regarding the formation of the All India Health Service. The details of the Service will be finalised after obtaining the views of the State Governments.

River Board for Narmada

*73. **Sbri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 605 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the matter to set up a river board for the Narmada Basin has since been finally decided after consultation with the State Governments concerned;

(b) if so, what are the particulars of the scheme; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what further progress has been made in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is still under correspondence with the State Governments.

Export of Sugar in Indian Ships

*74. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how far Indian shipping is being utilized in the transport of export quota of sugar to U.S.A.; and

(b) what efforts were made to utilize Indian shipping for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government have brought to the notice of the Indian shipowners the availability of sugar cargo for shipment from India to U.S.A. and the arrangements for offering tonnage for carriage of this cargo. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, who are the only Indian shipping company interested in this cargo, have offered their available tonnage from time to time and have lifted the cargo to the extent their ships could carry. They are in constant touch with the India Supply Mission, Washington and the Indian Sugar Mills Association for the purpose of booking this cargo by their vessels whenever available.

गाजियाबाद के निकट हवाई अड्डा

*७५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद के पास बनने वाले हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति और हुई है ;

(ख) इस हवाई अड्डे के लिये कितनी भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इस हवाई अड्डे के बनाने पर क्या सफदर जंग हवाई अड्डे को भी स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय होगा और कब तक यह कार्य पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) दिल्ली के करीब दूसरा सिवल एरोड्रोम बनाने का सवाल अभी जेरेगौर है ।

(ख) से (घ.) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

Wagons for Coal Transport

*77. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strong complaints have been made by various industries regarding the allotment of wagons for supply of coal and other essential commodities; and

(b) the measures, if any, taken to meet these complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Representations are received from time to time by the Zonal Railways and the Ministry of Railways in respect of wagon allotment for Coal & other essential Commodities. As allotment and wagon supply are governed by priorities, these representations are generally in the nature of requests for special assistance.

(b) The following measures have been adopted to increase availability of rail transport for coal and other commodities.

(i) Loaders have been requested to load on Sundays and holidays at the same level as on week days, as loss of transport capacity on account of reduced loading on holidays in appreciable.

(ii) Heavy capacity, 55-ton carrying capacity Box type wagons have been introduced to step up bulk movement of coal.

(iii) The question of opening coal dumps at important centres in the different States has been taken up. Coal dumps have already been opened at a few places in U.P. and Punjab.

(iv) Steps have been taken by Government to move an additional one million tons of coal by sea route to Southern and Western India since May, 1961.

(v) Old wagons which had earlier been withdrawn from service have been pressed into service again by reconditioning them for short lead movements.

(vi) A drive has been instituted to increase the originating wagon load by permitting loading to the extent of 2 tons in excess of the carrying capacity of a wagon.

(vii) Manufacture of wagons is being speeded up.

(viii) Movement by road of Coals of Grade II and lower grades as well soft coke has been liberalised with effect from the 24th July, 1961 to reduce the pressure on rail-transport.

दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कंसेशन आर्डरों का धोके से जारी किया जाना

*७२. श्री सरजू पांडेय :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रियायती आदेशों के धोखे से जारी करने का मामला जो विशेष पुलिस को सौंपा गया था क्या उसमें जांच समाप्त हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Second-hand Viscounts

*83. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 622 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the finalised purchase price of the two second-hand Viscounts for the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether the delivery of these air-crafts have been effected;

(c) what is the present price of new Viscount; and

(d) the reasons for prefering the second-hand Viscounts to new ones?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation has entered into a contract for the purchase of two Viscounts at a price of Rs. 61 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 700 series Viscounts which is the model in use in the Indian Airlines Corporation are not being manufactured any longer. The Vickers are manufacturing 800 series only. If a special order is placed with Vickers for 700 series Viscounts, the cost may be more than Rs. 50 lakhs each.

(d) The second-hand Viscounts are preferred because of their lower cost and the advantage that they will be of the same series as those already in use in the Indian Airlines Corporation, thus facilitating their maintenance and operation.

Cement Concrete Sleepers

*84. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have used the cement concrete Railway sleepers on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, on how many lines the same have been used and since when; and

(c) the reasons for not using them on other railway lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Railways are carrying out trials with concrete sleepers to examine their suitability, life and behaviour under Indian conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

'Indian Navigator'

*86. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether judicial enquiry has been held for the loss of thirteen lives in 'Indian Success' and 'Indian Navigator' episode of the 31st December, 1960;

(b) if so, by whom and where and what are the main findings; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take on the basis of the findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A formal investigation into the circumstances leading to the loss of s.s. 'Indian Navigator' with the accompanying loss of 13 lives ex s.s. 'Indian Success' has since been completed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. According to the findings of the Court, the s.s. 'Indian Navigator' sank as a consequence of the explosions and subsequent fires and it cannot be said that any person or persons were responsible for the loss of the vessel. Captain Williams, Commander of the s.s. 'Indian Success', was unfortunately forgetful about the safety of 13 members of the crew of the s.s. 'Indian Success' who had been sent as a boarding party to the s.s. 'Indian Navigator' and for this the Court has censured him under the provisions of section 371 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. The Court have held that it cannot be said that the loss of 13 lives was caused by the wrongful act of anybody.

(c) The report of the formal investigation is at present under examination of Government.

Sachdev Committee Recommendations on the Power Shortage in Bihar and Bengal

*88. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations and findings of the Sachdev Committee on the power shortage in Bihar and Bengal;

(b) the details of the recommendations which have been accepted by Government and steps taken to implement them; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Committee to scrutinise the working of the D.V.C. and causes of failure in the supply of electricity some months ago, has been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The recommendations and findings of the Sachev Committee are still under consideration in consultation with the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre at Madras

*90. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's decision to close down the internationally run Tuberculosis chemotherapy centre in Madras by October, 1961 has been implemented; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not taking steps to extend the life of the centre further?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The Government have decided to extend the life of the Centre for a further period of 1 year.

Viscount Aircrafts

*92. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1132 on the 1st September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has examined the question of replacing Viscount aircrafts by more modern and bigger planes; and

(b) if so, what is the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The matter is still under examination by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-availability of 'Forwarding Notes'

*94. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Forwarding Notes' intended for booking goods are not easily available with the different railway departments at Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these 'Notes' are available in large numbers with the brokers or railway staff who sell them in private at high prices; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this difficulty and malpractice?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such things have come to the notice of the Railway Administration.

(c) In view of answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

Export of Sugar

*95. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Tangamani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much sugar has been exported to U.S.A. and other countries during the current year so far;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) the amount of subsidy given by the Centre for the purpose;

(d) the price at which sugar has been exported; and

(e) the impact of export on the prices of sugar in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The quantity of sugar shipped from 1st January to 12th November 1961 was as under:

	(lakh metric tons)
(i) To U.S.A.	1.48
(ii) To other markets	0.90
TOTAL	2,38

(b) The amount of foreign exchange earned on the above exports is estimated at Rs. 11.6 crores.

(c) Sugar exports were estimated to involve a subsidy of about Rs. 5.5 crores by Government during the current year and a supplementary grant was sanctioned by Parliament during the last session for this purpose. The exact amount of subsidy will be known only after the accounts have been finalized.

(d) The average f.o.b. realizations are estimated as under:

(i) to U.S.A.	Rs. 536/- per metric ton
(ii) to other countries	Rs. 411/- per metric ton

(e) None.

Extra-Departmental Employees of P. & T.

*96. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Chander Shanker.
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extra-departmental employees of P. & T. have received their increased pay as recommended by the Rajan Committee and accepted by Government;

(b) if so, at what rate the employees have received their pay; and

(c) whether Government have decided to recognise their Union?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The arrears have been drawn and paid in several cases. The others are under examination and will be settled early.

(b) At varying rates ranging from Rs. 20|- P.M. to Rs. 78|- P.M. as per the Government orders on the subject relating to the various classes of E.D. employees.

(c) The matter is still under examination.

Port at Haldia

*97. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to reply given to the starred question No. 393 on the 11th August 1961 and state:

(a) whether the development of a subsidiary port at Haldia is now conditional on the World Bank's approval of the project;

(b) the detailed reasons for non-acceptance by the World Bank of the project report prepared by the experts of th Calcutta Port Commissioners;

(c) whether the engineering and hydraulic studies asked for by the World Bank have commenced;

(d) if so, when they are likely to be completed; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange required for carrying out these studies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The development of Haldia as a satellite port has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The World Bank has appreciated the need for a satellite port and has noted that Haldia is the best site available but considers that an up-to-date hydraulic Research Department should be set up to study in greater detail the hydraulic problems of the Hoogly and the estuary and in particular the practicability of maintaining deep water alongside the proposed satellite port site and in its approaches in respect of which they consider that further data should be collected. The Bank also considers that expensive engineering works at the site should be undertaken only after further clarification on the hyrdraulic aspects of the site and its approaches is available. It has suggested that a Master Plan for the Port of Haldia and the

adjoining area should be prepared and the best layout of the site should be obtained.

(c) and (d). Arrangements are being made by the Port Commissioners to set up the Hydraulic Research Department. Proposals for undertaking the engineering studies and acquiring the additional Craft required are under active consideration. It is expected that these studies will take about two years.

(e) The expenditure on engineering studies is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs of which Rs. 30 lakhs represent expenditure in foreign currency.

The total expenditure on the setting up of the Hydraulic Study Department including the cost of running the Department for the first two years, training of Indian personnel etc. is estimated at Rs. 95 lakhs of which approximately Rs. 53 lakhs will be spent in foreign currency. The foreign exchange component of the estimated expenditure on hydraulic and engineering studies will be available from the I.B.R.D. Loan.

दिल्ली में रक्त बैंक संगठन

*९८. { श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री गोरे :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में कितनी ऐसी संस्थायें हैं जो अस्पतालों को 'ब्लड प्लाजमा' देती हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितनों ने लाइसेंस प्राप्त किये हैं और कितनों ने नहीं ;

(ग) क्या यह नियमानुसार आवश्यक है कि प्रत्येक संस्था को इस प्रकार का लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना चाहिये ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई क्योंकि उसे गलत किस्म का 'ब्लड प्लाजमा' एक संस्था ने दे दिया था ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ब्लड प्लाजमा १० या १५ रुपये में यह संस्थायें लेती हैं और फिर उसे बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर बेचती हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) दिल्ली अथवा नई दिल्ली की किसी संस्था द्वारा अस्पतालों को ब्लड प्लाजमा देने के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । किन्तु नई दिल्ली की दो संस्थायें होल ह्यूमन ब्लड देती हैं ।

(ख) दोनों संस्थायें औषध अधिनियम एवं नियमों के अधीन लाइसेंस प्राप्त हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, रोगियों को देनें के लिये जिन अस्पतालों के अपने निजी ब्लड बैंक हैं उन के अतिरिक्त, शेष सभी संस्थाओं को लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है ।

(घ) एक रोगी को, जिसका नई दिल्ली के एक नर्सिंग होम में आपरेशन हो रहा था, गलत ग्रुप का होल ह्यूमन ब्लड दिया गया था न कि ब्लड प्लाजमा ।

(ङ) ये संस्थायें दानियों से १० रुपये प्रति ३०० सी० सी० के हिसाब से खून लेती हैं । खून की इस यूनिट का विक्रय मूल्य ३० रुपये से ६५ रुपये तक है और कभी कभी मुफ्त भी दिया जाता है ।

National Health Survey and Planning Committee

*99. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah.

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1029 on the 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the National Health Survey and Planning Committee has since submitted its reports;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भारत-भूटान सड़क

*१००. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत व भूटान को जोड़ने वाली सड़क के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य इससे शीघ्र पूरा न हो सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

प्रदेश सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार यहां सितम्बर, १९६१ तक २५ मील की कुल लम्बाई में से २२ मील की लम्बाई तक जमीन समतल करने तथा रोड़ी बिछाने का काम पूरा हो गया था । उक्त तारीख तक ४१ पुलियों में से ३९ पुलियों और २७ पुलों में से २४ पुल भी पूरे हो चुके थे ।

इस काम में कुछ देरी हुई क्योंकि :

(१) इस क्षेत्र में जंगली जानवरों से भरे हुये घने जंगलों के कारण आना जाना बहुत कठिन है ।

(२) वर्ष के अधिक समय तक इस क्षेत्र की जलवायु हानिकर रहती है ; और

(३) कुछ ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ आरोपित अधिक भुगतान के कारण कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी पड़ी ।

अब इस काम के मार्च १९६२ के अंत तक पूरे होने की संभावना है ।

P. & T. Forms Committee

*101. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 151 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of the Committee appointed regarding the forms of Post and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Out of 80 recommendations of the P.& T. Forms Committee, 49 have been accepted, 17 rejected and 14 are still pending a final decision. They are under examination in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Printing and Stationery Department, and in the P. & T. Directorate and decisions thereon are expected to be finalised early.

Minicoy Lighthouse

*102. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1151 on the 1st September, 1961 and state the up-to-date progress made in the *de jure* transfer of Minicoy Lighthouse from Britain to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): The Government of U.K. have suggested an alternative draft agreement for the *'de jure'* transfer, by Britain to India, of the title to the Minicoy Lighthouse. This is under the consideration of Government.

Viking Aircrafts

*103. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what has happened to the Viking aircrafts taken out of service after the Viscounts were introduced;

(b) have any been sold;

(c) if so, when;

(d) their original price; and

(e) their sale price?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin). (a) to (c). A contract has been signed by the Indian Airlines Corporation for the sale of the Vikings and their related spares.

(d) The 12 Vikings and the spare engines were acquired by the Indian Airlines Corporation from the ex-Airlines whose undertakings were taken over by the Corporation on nationalisation at a cost of Rs 31.42 lakhs.

(e) Rs. 8 lakhs for the 12 aircraft and their related spares.

Collision between Gahmar and Chausa Stations

*104. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a collision between two goods trains took place between Gahmar and Chausa Stations on the Eastern Railway, on the 25th September, 1961;

(b) if so, what loss of life and property was involved in the accident;

(c) what was the cause of the accident;

(d) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the accident; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three persons were killed, Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been Rs. 3,71 thousand.

(c) Breakage of the left trailing journal of a wagon, 38th from engine, on account of hot axle.

(d) Yes.

(e) The report is under finalisation.

Family Planning

*105. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been adopted so far towards achieving results of a positive nature in relation to the Family Planning Programme; and

(b) if so, the nature of these measures and the extent to which they have yielded results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A four fold family planning programme has been launched including measures for education to create background of acceptance, services including sterilization facilities, training and research. Wide awareness has been created and the programme has been accepted by the people. The Second Plan started with 20 clinics in rural areas and 125 in urban areas. There are now about 3,124 centres in rural areas and 1,042 centres in urban areas where family planning advice is available. The number of sterilization cases have increased from 7,823 (1956) to 37,951 (1960). Recently a report

has been received from Satara District in Maharashtra where in a single camp (30th October to 2nd November, 1961) 1,507 vasectomy operations were performed including 87 leprosy cases.

During the First Plan period 67 persons were trained in family planning. The number now is estimated to be over 4,055. Orientation camps are being held throughout the country. Research is being conducted in various fields (demography, medical and biological, and communication).

Rice

*106. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for Union Government's permission to export over a lakh maunds of par-boiled rice to Bihar and West Bengal and to export one lakh and forty thousand maunds of new broken rice to some other States; and

(b) whether this permission has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government asked for permission to allow export of 10,000 tons of hand-pounded par-boiled rice to the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala. This permission was given.

Similarly, they were permitted to allow export out of the 1960-61 crop of 5,000 tons of raw broken rice to West Bengal, Bihar, Kerala and Mysore and 4,000 tons of par-boiled broken rice to Bihar and West Bengal.

Prices of Fertilizers

*107. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently taken a decision to reduce the prices of fertilizers;

(b) if so, what precisely is the decision; and

(c) what is the estimated annual loss to the fertilizer industry in the country on account of this reduction in prices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No. The matter is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Shipping Industry

*108. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3468 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the proposal to place foreign exchange at the disposal of the Director General of Shipping for the import needs of the shipping industry; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

Tundla-Farukhabad Train Mishap

*109. **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 passengers were killed and 57 were injured in a train crash on the 29th October, 1961 at 10.45 A.M. between Mainpuri and Bhongaon section on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) whether any judicial enquiry would be held?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the facts has already been made in the House yesterday.

(c) No, as the case has already been enquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow.

Dislocation of Train Services during September, 1961

*110. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Pahadia:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services were dislocated in September, 1961 on Itarsi-Bhusaval and Itarsi-Nagpur sections;

(b) if so, how many trains were cancelled from different stations; and

(c) the arrangements made for alternative travel for the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifteen trains were cancelled including one short of destination. Ten Mails and Expresses were terminated at convenient junction stations short of the sections on which breaches had occurred and worked back as corresponding Up/Down trains.

62 Passenger trains were cancelled on the affected sections, these services being run as regular services on the rest of their scheduled runs.

(c) Long distance trains between Delhi and Madras, Delhi and Bombay and between Bombay and Howrah (*via* Allahabad) which were not cancelled were diverted *via* alternative routes as available. On two occasions, *viz.* on 16th September, 1961 and 19th September, 1961 combined duplicate Grand Trunk Express and Janta Express trains were run from Nagpur to Madras.

Hirakud Reservoir

*111. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made in respect of the flood-controlling capacity of the Hirakud Reservoir;

(b) if so, what is the finding of this Enquiry; and

(c) what steps have been suggested to provide the 40-foot flood cushion as designed originally for the Reservoir?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The matter is being examined by a Committee set up by the Government of Orissa, of which a Chief Engineer of the Central Water and Power Commission is a member. The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

Delhi-Ambala Train Derailment

*112. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Gangmen were arrested in Ambala on the 27th September, 1961 in connection with a derailment; and

(b) if so what are the facts of the Delhi-Ambala train derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There was no derailment. However, two gangmen were arrested on 26th September, 1961 by the Police in connection with placing of an obstruction on the rail track.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears claimed by Punjab Government from Delhi Administration

*113. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 778 on the 21st August, 1961 and state the progress made in regard to the dispute between Punjab Government and Delhi Administration on the payment of arrears claimed by Punjab Government for supply of power from Bhakra and water from Western Jamuna Canal for the last 3 years and 2 years respectively?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

Port Trusts

*114. { **Shri Hem Barua:** **Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up port trust authorities at the three major ports of Kandla, Cochin and Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, how these ports are being administered at present;

(c) whether Government propose to set up similar port trust authorities for the minor ports in the country also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government are considering whether Port Trusts should be set up at the three major ports.

(b) The ports are being administered as Government departments at present.

(c) and (d). Minor ports are the responsibility of State Governments. Only the Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to set up Port Trusts for minor ports in that State.

Assam-Tripura Metre-Gauge Line

*115. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision for the construction of about 150-mile Assam-Tripura metre-gauge rail link has been taken recently; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to implement the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Only 19·48 miles of M.G. line is being constructed from Kalkalighat to Dharmanagar during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Construction of the line from Kalkalighat to Dharmanagar has been sanctioned, and the work is about to be taken in hand.

Ambala Overbridge

78. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the finalisation of the scheme of Ambala overbridge with the State Government; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The scheme has been finalised. The Railway's portion of the work on the bridge proper is also in progress and expected to be completed by the end of June, 1962. The approaches to the bridge are to be constructed by the Government of Punjab at their cost.

Indian Names to Roads under N.D.M.C.

79. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3584 on the 20th April, 1961 and state the further progress made in the work of giving Indian names to the roads in the areas under the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The New Delhi Municipal Committee have further re-named the following roads:—

Old names

1. Queen Mary's Avenue.
2. York Road.

New names

1. Pandit Pant Marg.
2. Moti Lal Nehru Marg.

Asian Highway Project

80. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made by the Thirteen member countries of ECAFE to implement the Asian Highway project and to mobilise financial and technical resources for the completion of the task; and

(b) whether there is unanimity among the member countries on the subject?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The routes selected for the Asian Highway system generally follow the existing main roads in the various countries and the problem is mainly one of completing the network by constructing the missing links and bridges and improving the surface to the required minimum standards in the first instance. The routes are to be developed to full standards gradually, in stages, as funds permit and as traffic conditions justify. Each country has to develop the routes lying within its jurisdiction.

The approved international highway routes within India follow mainly the existing National Highways which are already being developed as part of our economic development plans.

In order to make recommendations on the ways and means of completing the task expeditiously, the ECAFE Secretariat is also collecting detailed data from the countries concerned regarding the missing gaps, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Rural Electrification in Delhi

81. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1041 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the financial and technical help given to Delhi under the Rural Electrification Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise; and

(b) the names of places still to be electrified with the help according to target fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rural Electrification in the Union Territory of Delhi is the concern of the Electric Supply Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. No financial or technical help was sought by that Undertaking, specifically for the rural electrification programme during the Second Five Year Plan. The Undertaking, however, was given a loan of Rs. 140 00 lakhs during this period for financing capital works. The year-wise expenditure on rural electrification was as under:—

Year	*Rs. in lakhs*
1956-57.	Nil
1957-58.	Nil
1958-59.	.77
1959-60.	4 02
1960-61.	10 15
Total.	14·94

(b) The Second Plan target for rural electrification in Delhi was 53 villages. Seven more villages were included in the programme on the recommendation of the Rural Areas Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, making a total of sixty. Out of these, fifty villages were electrified by the end of the Second Five year Plan. Of the remaining ten villages, nine have also since been supplied with electricity. Only one village, *viz.*, Tuglakabad, remains to be electrified. Work on this village also has been nearly completed and it will be electrified very shortly.

Gram Sevak Training

82. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students under Gram Sevak Training in various training centres in Punjab;

(b) the number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and women in each centre;

(c) what special preference is being given in selection of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and women candidates for undergoing gram sevak and gram sevika training; and

(d) what special facilities are being given to women trainees during their training period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Gram Sevaks 193. Gram Sevikas 60.

(b) There is no student belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at any of the Centres at present.

The number of women trainees at each centre is not readily available.

(c) 19 per cent. of the posts of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 per cent. for backward classes.

(d) Women trainees are afforded the following facilities during their training period:—

(1) Free training.

(2) Free accommodation.

(3) A stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. per trainee during the training period to cover personal expenses.

Land Compensation to Farmers

83. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation for the land has not yet been paid by Government or Gujarat Tramway Co. Ltd. plying from Unjha to Unava to some farmers whose land was acquired for laying the track for it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No compensation for land is payable by the Railway Administration. This tramway is exclusively for the private use of the company and the payment of compensation, if any, is a matter for the Company and the Government of Gujarat to consider.

(b) Does not arise.

Doubling of Bina-Bhopal Line

84. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work done so far in doubling the Bina-Bhopal Railway line of the Central Railway; and

(b) when the traffic is likely to start on this line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Of the 86 miles long section between Bina and Bhopal, doubling of 38·45 miles has been completed and opened to traffic in January 1961. Further doubling on this section will be carried out as and when justified by trends of traffic.

Thefts of Railway Articles

85. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts of railway articles from train compartments have recently recorded enormous increase; and

(b) if so, the number thereof during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Aurangabad Station

86. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any master plan for Aurangabad Station on Central Railway has been prepared;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) the time required for completion of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fertilizers for Orissa

87. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota was allocated by the Centre to Orissa for the fertilizers in 1960-61; and

(b) what was the total demand on this account?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers asked for and allottd to Orissa State during 1960-61 are as under:-

(All figures in tons)

Name of the fertiliser	Demand	Allotment
Sulphate of Ammonia	39,000	17,450
Urea . . .	..	..
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate . .	1,000	1,500
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate . .	10,000	2,000
Total (in terms of Sulphate of Ammonia) .	50,300	21,400

Family Planning

88. Shri Chunl Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have any scheme to train Family Planning workers for rural areas from among the middle-aged married ladies who have passed the Matriculation Examination and are keen social workers; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main scheme for training workers for rural areas from among middle-aged married ladies who have passed Matriculation Examination and are keen social workers is to impart such training at the following three centres which are given grants by the Government of India:—

(1) Matru Sewa Sangh, North Amnazari Road, Nagpur.

(2) Andhra Mahila Sabha Nursing Home and Free Dispensary, Adyar, Madras.

(3) Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.

The training includes instruction in anatomy and physiology, hygiene and nutrition, elementary nursing, domestic science, social sciences and family planning to equip the trainees to give advice in family planning, elementary nursing. antenatal and postnatal care, technique of social approach and community welfare work. Qualification prescribed is Matriculation or equivalent qualification but preference is to be given to those who have passed Intermediate Examination or are Graduates. Married women and widows are preferred.

The training is for a period of one year.

The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 75 per month for the training period and are required to give an

undertaking to work in family planning clinics in rural areas for at least three years.

Yogic Exercises

89. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are encouraging their employees to take up the practice of Yoga to ensure physical and mental fitness; and

(b) if so, on what experimental results this encouragement is based?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yogic exercises are based on movements and poses of the human body, whose benefcial results have long been accepted and Government do not feel the necessity of undertaking experiments regarding them.

Cheque System in Post Offices

90. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) at what Post Offices the facility of issuing cheques to operate Savings Bank accounts is available; and

(b) when Government propose to extend this facility to other Post Offices in the country?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) At all Head Offices and Departmental Sub-Offices doing Savings Bank work except a few Sub-Offices in Assam.

(b) It will be introduced very shortly in the remaining Sub-Offices in Assam. Only branch post offices and extra-departmental Sub-Post Offices will, for the present, be excluded from the ambit of the scheme.

Integrated Public Health and Basic Nursing Course

91. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the training schools in the country which provide integrated public health with basic nursing course; and

(b) whether such nurses, after training will be regarded as public Health Nurses as well as general nurses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The names of the training schools providing the integrated Public Health Nursing Course are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

(b) Such nurses, after completion of the training are regarded as 'Nurses' and not Public Health Nurses. The aim is to prepare all nurses for work in the public health field, such as Primary Health Centres, by giving them training in public health.

Central Health Education Bureau

92. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what books (with their prices) have been published and are being published by the Central Health Education Bureau during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) who, and under what conditions, can use the Health Education Library started by the Central Health Education Bureau?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The requisite information is given in the statements laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 8].

(b) The Library of the Central Health Education Bureau is under formation. It is at present being used only by the staff of the Bureau, trainees and research workers.

Fish Production in the Third Plan

93. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for increasing fish production in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the schemes worked out; and

(c) the State-wise allotment for the first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The total amount approved for the development of fisheries in the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 28.64 crores. This includes Rs. 21.92 crores for State and Rs. 6.72 crores for Central schemes.

(b) The schemes for fisheries development are broadly as follows:—

(i) *Development of Marine Fisheries*

Under this are included schemes relating to mechanisation of fishing crafts, supply of fishery requisites, provision of fish storage, landing and berthing facilities fish curing yards, fishery by-products, fish canning plants, fish transport by rail and road, exploratory fishing, pilot and commercial fishing and industrial units.

(ii) *Development of Inland Fisheries*

The programmes included under 'Inland Fisheries' relate to fish farming, reclamation and development of derelict fisheries, development and exploitation of lake and river fisheries, provision of fish storage, survey of culturable waters, demonstra- fish farms and expansion of fish seed production.

(iii) *Research, Training, Cooperation and Socio-economic scheme*

The programmes envisaged under this head relate to assistance to fisheries cooperatives, training, research, fish markets, housing, feeder roads and fisheries schools.

(c) The State-wise allotment of funds for fisheries schemes for 1961-62 is as follows:—

	State	(Rs. lakhs) 1961-62
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36·56
2.	Assam	9·00
3.	Bihar	8·00
4.	Gujarat	18·00
5.	Maharashtra	54·05
6.	Kerala	43·54
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9·45
8.	Madras	32·84
9.	Mysore	18·00
10.	Orissa	27·57
11.	Punjab	10·23
12.	Rajasthan	5·40
13.	Uttar Pradesh	12·90
14.	West Bengal	23·00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6·74
16.	Delhi	3·69
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1·55
18.	Manipur	1·52
19.	Tripura	3·77
20.	N.E.F.A.	1·00
21.	N.H.T.A.	0·64
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	1·73
23.	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands	3·04
24.	Pondicherry	1·05

Cochin Port

94. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which was sanctioned for the development of the port of Cochin during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount actually spent;

(c) the foreign exchange allotted;

(d) the schemes implemented and not implemented; and

(e) the reasons for not implementing all the schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A sum of Rs. 500·20 lakhs was provided in the Second Plan.

(b) Rs. 338·48 lakhs.

(c) 60·00 lakhs.

(d) and (e). A note is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Family Planning

95. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in September, 1961 at Hyderabad has suggested sterilization on large scale; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Council of Health at their meeting held at Hyderabad recommended that "the sterilization programme should be intensified".

The Government of India has offered 100 per cent. financial assistance to State Government for sterilization programme.

The main features and conditions of the assistance offered by the Government of India for sterilization programme are:—

(i) Operation is performed on merits of each case with consent of both husband and wife.

(ii) Operations are performed free.

(iii) Persons who are operated are given free transport facilities on account of actual single return bus fare or any other means of transport available, if there is no bus service, from the place of residence to hospital and back.

(iv) Staff of teaching medical institutions is being strengthened for the training of doctors in the technique of female and male sterilization operations. At these institutions not only the medical officers of the State Government but also of local bodies and voluntary organisations and even private practitioners having adequate surgical facilities, are trained free.

(v) Staffs of hospitals upto Taluk level are being strengthened for sterilization operations on the following pattern:—

Designation	No.	Ceiling of cost upto which Central assistance will be available.
Medical Officer	1	Rs. 5,000
Operation Theatre Nurse	1	Rs. 2,000
Operation Theatre Attendants	2	Rs. 3,000
Contingencies		Rs. 500
TOTAL		Rs. 10,500

(vi) Mobile Surgical Units are being provided at the divisional level for the present.

Road Transport Corporation

96. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 201 on the 8th August, 1961 and state the result of efforts made to persuade Assam, Punjab, U.P., Madras, Kerala and Rajasthan Governments for setting up Road Transport Corporations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The States mentioned by the Hon'ble Members were addressed to set up Road Transport Corporations to manage their nationalised road transport undertakings. In reply, the Governments of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have stated that the matter is under their active consideration. The Governments of Kerala and Rajasthan are also understood to be reconsidering this question. The Government of Madras have stated that they will consider setting up a Road Transport Corporation when they take up large scale expansion of the nationalised road transport services. A final reply from the Government of Assam is still awaited.

Palk Straits

97. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 731 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to deepen the Palk Straits to avoid circumnavigating Ceylon as at present; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The scheme is still under investigation. The investigations will take some time, as they include hydrographic surveys, the study of waves and tides in the region and trial borings in the sea and also on the land to study the soil conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

Forests in Himachal Pradesh

98. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan for exploitation of forests in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh during Third Five Year Plan has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been tentatively provided for schemes on 'Mechanisation of Logging' and 'Introduction of Modern Methods of Logging and Artificial Regeneration'.

(b) The details of the schemes have not yet been worked out.

Muchkund Project

99. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 626 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of sharing the additional electric power to be generated by raising the height of the Jalaput Dam of the Muchkund Project between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments has been settled by now; and

(b) if so, how this is going to be shared?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural University in Orissa

100. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up one Agricultural University at Bhubaneswar in Orissa has been finally agreed to by the Central Government;

(b) if so, when this University is going to be set up; and

(c) what financial assistance the Central Government has advanced or propose to advance to Orissa Government for starting this University?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) If the scheme for setting up an Agricultural University is approved by the Government of India and included in the Third Five-Year Plan of the State Government, it will be eligible for Central assistance in the form of a grant to the extent of 75 per cent. of the non-recurring expenditure and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure.

Rail Link for Sukinda Daitari Mining Areas

101. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi. Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money which has been provided for in the Third Plan for the construction of the rail link from Sukinda Daitari Mining areas in Orissa to the main line from **Kharagpur to Cuttack;**

(b) what is the proposed length of this link; and

(c) to what extent this will help in increasing the export of iron ore through Calcutta, the proposed port at Haldia and the Port of Paradip?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The inclusion of the rail link from Sukinda Daitari mining areas in Orissa to the main line from Kharagpur to Cuttack in the railway programme during the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration. The rail link to Tomka in Sukinda area from the Kharagpur-Cuttack main line would roughly cost Rs. 2·50 crores, and its extension to Daitari would cost a further sum of Rs. 4·32 crores. Any expenditure to be incurred on this line during the Third Plan period is covered within the overall amount of Rs. 147 crores provided for construction of new lines during the Third Plan.

(b) 17 miles approximately upto Tomka. The extension to Daitari will involve laying of about another 18 miles of new line.

(c) According to the present plans it is estimated that about 0·5 million tons will be exported via Paradip Port and another 0·7-0·8 million tons via Calcutta which will eventually increase to 1·5 to 2·0 million tons when the Haldia Port is ready. The export of 2 million tons via Haldia will need further works on the Railway line between Jakhpura-Kharagpur.

Sukinda-Paradip Project

102. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had made any representation to the Central Government for giving power to the Orissa Government in the appointment of experts for advising the Orissa Government for implementation of its Sukinda-Paradip project;

(b) if so, what was the nature of the representation made in this respect;

(c) whether the Central Government have agreed to this request of the State Government for appointing special international experts to advise the State Government in this respect; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions on which these international experts are being appointed by the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa consulted the Government of India on the advisability of appointing a firm of foreign consultants for designing the Paradip Port project and for supervising the execution of the project.

(c) The State Government have been advised that it is not necessary to engage a firm of foreign consultants for the purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Council of Health

103. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important subjects discussed at the Central Council of Health Meeting held in the month of September, 1961 at Hyderabad;

(b) the nature of decisions taken and recommendations made;

(c) whether the recommendations made have been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the result of such consideration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The following important subjects were discussed:

(1) Measures for proper implementation of the various schemes included in the Third Five Year Health Plan;

(2) Desirability of strengthening State Directorates of Health Services to enable adequate attention being paid to growing activities in medical and public health fields;

(3) Revision of the scales of pay of social workers in the States to attract qualified personnel for the promotion of health programmes, including the Family Planning programme;

(4) Recommendations of the Committee, constituted on the recommendation of the Central Council of Health, for reviewing the progress of the Anti-Tuberculosis Programme and for suggesting steps for its speedy implementation; and

(5) Proposal regarding compulsory practice in rural areas for medical graduates. The following Resolutions were passed in the Meeting.

Resolutions Nos. 1 to 15 laid on Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-330|61].

(c) and (d). The recommendations made are under the consideration of the Central and State Governments.

Centilevered Passes at Jamuna Bridge

104. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3611 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has since deposited the necessary charges for preparation of plan and estimate for the construction of centilevered passes on either side of the Jamuna bridge;

(b) if so, whether plans and estimates have been prepared;

(c) what further steps have been taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the condition of the road meant for vehicular traffic has been renovated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The proposal is to provide a 6 feet wide footpath only for pedestrian traffic centilevered out from the Down Line girders of the bridge, and not on both sides. This has been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi only in October, 1961. The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 4·70 lakhs. The Municipal Commissioner of Delhi Corporation has been requested by the Railway Administration to arrange for the necessary deposits towards the cost of preparation of plans and detailed estimate.

(d) The road surface has been repaired and a bituminous pre-mixed

carpet also is to be provided shortly. The question of closing the road on the upline for the execution of this work is under correspondence with the Delhi State Administration.

Non-delivery of Insured Cover

105. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Insured letter No. 644 issued from Howrah P.O. on the 23rd May, 1959 for Rs. 100 addressed to Sri Ram Swarath Chowbey, Village Basahi, P.O. Judhidhister Patti, District Azamgarh and sent by Ram Surat Chowbey of 9, Durgadas Kuti Lane, Howrah, remains still undelivered; and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir. The claim of the sender for the insured amount has since been settled.

(b) The insured letter was misappropriated by the Branch Postmaster of the office of delivery after forging the signature of the addressee. This came to notice only on receipt of a complaint from the sender. Action against the delinquent is in progress.

Loss of Publications and Periodicals in Transit

106. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of valuable library books and periodicals and the publications from UNESCO are often lost in transit and never reach the addressees;

(b) if so, what is the number of such books, periodicals and other publications lost in transit about which complaints have been received during 1960; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to compensate the loss to the persons concerned?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Appeals in respect of Employees who participated in the Strike

107. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether appeals in respect of employees who participated in July 1960 Strike pending with the Railway Board have been disposed of;

(b) if so, number of appeals pending on the 1st September, 1961; and

(c) the number of appeals disposed of upto the 1st November, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Only one such appeal from an employee against the orders of his removal from service for participation in the strike was received by the Board. This appeal was received on 29-9-1961 and is under consideration of the Board.

Accounts Department Clerks

108. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Award of the one man Tribunal in respect of accounts department clerks has since been implemented;

(b) if not, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the award?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Award of the one man Tribunal in respect of accounts department clerks has been carefully considered by the Government in the light of the report of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission and the Government have not accepted the recommendation of the Tribunal.

Sugar Mill-owners in U.P.

109. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profits earned by the Sugar Mill-owners in U.P. in 1960-61 are more than the profits earned in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the profits earned in these two years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The information is not available. Factories have different accounting years which close from 31st March to 31st October. Section 210 of the Companies Act, 1956 as recently amended, allows six months' time for the compilation of balance-sheets after the close of the accounting year and sometimes extension of time is also granted by the Registrar of Companies.

Employees who lost jobs in General Strike

110. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all cases of those employees who lost their jobs after or during 1960 General Strike have been considered;

(b) if so, number of those who have since been reinstated;

(c) number of those who are still suspended;

(d) number of those whose appeals have been turned down; and

(e) number of cases still pending with U.P.S.C.?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No, some cases are still under consideration.

(b) 958.

(c) 7.

(d) 15.

(e) 3.

Travel Agencies

111. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of travel agencies advertise travel concessions and other amenities but do not keep up their promises and *bona fide* travellers are put to difficulties in the foreign countries;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against such agencies recently;

(c) if so, what is the number of such recognised travel agencies; and

(d) what action has been taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). No such complaint pertaining to travel agencies *recognised* by the Department of Tourism has come to the notice of the Government. However, it is understood that the Police authorities are proceeding against an *unrecognised* travel agency in Delhi which had come to the adverse notice of the Police.

दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति

११२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३३ के उत्तर के संबंध यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की सिफारिशों पर प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है, क्या उस पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ख) स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की "गोपनीय" रिपोर्टों को छोड़ कर, समस्त रिपोर्टें संसद् पुस्तकालय में हैं । राज्य सरकारों । प्रशासनों ने इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर

योजनायें बनाई हैं और योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उनको अपनी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शामिल कर लिया है। इसलिये प्रत्येक सिफारिश पर हुई कार्यवाही का एक विवरण तैयार करना मुमकिन नहीं है।

(ख) दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने का कार्य राज्य-सरकारों/केन्द्रीय शासित प्रशासनों को करना है और यदि आवश्यकता हो, तो वे केन्द्रीय सहायता और तकनीकी सलाह के लिये ऐसी योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग को भेज सकते हैं।

बर्मा के लिये भारतीय डाक्टर

११३ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बर्मा सरकार के अनुरोध पर बर्मा को भारतीय डाक्टर भेजने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : बर्मा एवं भारत सरकार के बीच बर्मा में सेवार्थ डाक्टरों के निबन्धन और प्रतिबन्ध से सम्बन्धित एक समझौते को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। इस समझौते के अधीन बर्मा सरकार को १०४ भारतीय डाक्टरों को नियुक्त करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है।

गढ़मुक्तेश्वर पर पुल

११४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ६ सितम्बर १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६१८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के समीप गंगा नदी पर जो सड़क का पुल बनाया जा रहा था, क्या उसका निर्माण इस बीच सभी दृष्टियों से पूर्ण हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल के निर्माण पर कुल कितना समय लगा और कुल कितना धन उस पर व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) उस पुल पर नियमित व बाधाविहीन यातायात कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस पुल के मुख्य भाग के निर्माण में ३ वर्ष ५ महीने लगे। अक्तूबर १९६१ के अन्त तक इस पर लगभग ६६ लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

(ग) ३०-११-१९६१ से।

Contracts at Ambliyasan and Abu Road Stations

115. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ex-servants of Messrs. Jananedas & Co., and P. D. Ghatti & Co. original contractors at Ambliyasan and Abu Road and other places on the Western Railway are given contracts on their own names or their relatives though they fought with the administration in the Courts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Waiting Hall at Sidhpur

116. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is too much leakage of water from the ceiling of the newly constructed third class waiting hall and railway station at Sidhpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is no leakage in the newly constructed III class waiting hall. Some leakage was noticed in the ASM's office and it was attended to immediately.

Minor Irrigation

117. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 337 on the 8th August 1961 regarding minor irrigation works and state:

(a) the further progress made in that direction; and

(b) what is the total allotment for minor irrigation work in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise, and the basis on which the allotment is made?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Necessary measures to be taken for accelerating the tempo of Minor Irrigation programme during the Third Plan period, by strengthening the technical and organisational side and also by conducting suitable surveys were discussed with all the State Governments in the three Regional Minor Irrigation Conferences held at Bangalore, New Delhi and Bhubneswar in October, 1961.

(b) A statement showing State-wise allocations for minor irrigation schemes during the year 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10]. Generally allocations are made on the basis of the resources, requirements under different heads of development, major objectives, targets and priorities.

Lighting arrangements at Sendra Station

118. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is inadequate light provided at Sendra Railway Station on Western Railway, where (2Dn.) Delhi Mail stops at 7.30 P.M. or so for about 15 minutes and passengers take their supper and dinner; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide sufficient light there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Employees at Delhi

119. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of P. & T. employees posted in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been provided with living accommodation; and

(c) what steps are being taken to provide residential quarters to the rest?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 11,493.

(b) 1,696.

(c) 48 units are under construction. Proposals for constructing 1,012 more have been approved. They are expected to be completed during the Third Plan period.

Haldia-Kharagpur Rail Link

120. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 202 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for Haldia-Kharagpur rail link; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The proposal for construction of the new railway line to Haldia Port is included in the railway programme for the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to carry out the Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the line during the current working season.

Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs

121. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 200 on the 8th August, 1961 and state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for printing of formula of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs and medicines on containers?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of controlling Ayurvedic and Unani drugs under the Drugs Act is still under examination of the Government.

Beas Project Report

122. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 191 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made by the Punjab Government in the preparation of the Beas Project Report; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project report on Unit No. I of the Beas Project (*viz.* the Beas-Sutlej Link) has been received from the Punjab Government and is under scrutiny. The revised Project report on Unit No. II (*viz.* the Beas Dam) has not yet been received.

(b) The salient features of the Project report on Unit No. I are given below:—

1. COMPONENTS:

(i) *Pandoh Dam*:

This structure will be a straight gravity concrete dam 210 ft. high above the foundations. It will be 140 ft. above the river bed with the top crest at E.L. 2900. Its length at top will be 910 ft. It will create a reservoir extending five miles upstream, the gross capacity of which will be 14,400 acre ft. It will submerge 323 acres of land out of which, 124 acres are culturable.

(ii) *Pandoh-Baggi Tunnel*:

The tunnel will be of 25 ft. diameter and eight miles length connecting Beas and Suketi valleys with a discharge capacity of 9,000 cusecs.

(iii) *Sunder Nagar Hydel Channal*:

This channel with a capacity of 9000 cusecs and 7·2 miles lenfth will connect the Suketi valley with the Sunder Nagar-Sutlej Tunnel.

(iv) (a) *Sunder Nagar-Sutlej Tunnel*:

The power tunnel of 28 ft. diameter and 8·5 miles length with a discharge capacity of 7,500 cusecs will connect the Sunder Nagar Hydel Channel and the Sutlej Power House.

(b) *Bumka Link Tunnel*:

The tunnel of 1700 ft. length with a diameter of 23 ft. and a discharge capacity of 7,500 cusecs will connect the Sunder Nagar-Sutlej Tunnel with the Sutlej through Alsed Khud.

(v) *Balancing reservoir*: of 5,000 acre ft. live capacity.

(vi) *Sutlej Power Plant*: Near the village Dehar with 6 units of 106 M.W. installed capacity each, giving a total installed capacity of 636 M.W.

II. COST: Rs. 99·65 crores.

III. BENEFITS:

(a) *Power*: 391 M.W. at 100 per cent. load factor.

(b) *Irrigation potential*: A storage of 2:19 M.A.F. will provide irrigation for a culturable commanded area of 13 lakh acres. Annual irrigation is expected to be about 8 lakh acres.

IV. PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION: Eight to ten years.

Regional Forest Research Centre, Jabalpur

123. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 188 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme of setting up a Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Power to Rajasthan from Beas Project

124. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the allocation of power produced under the Beas project to Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, how much of power is proposed to be supplied to that State from the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Collision at Sarayan Station

125. **Shri P. C. Brooah**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the causes of the collision on the 15th July, 1961 between No. 162 Down Passenger Train and a stationary ballast train at Sarayan Station of the N. E. Railway has been completed; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused due to the failure of Railway Transportation staff, in carrying out certain specific laid down duties.

Ganguwal Power House

126. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Navy team completed the difficult job of cutting and removing the welded draft tube steel gates, 40 ft. below the surface, to facilitate the commissioning of the third generator at the Ganguwal Power House of the Bhakra Nangal Project;

(b) if so, whether this will avert the expected shutting down of the power house for 3-4 months early next year;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of giving some special remuneration for this job to the personnel concerned; and

(d) if so, what is Government's decision in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A proposal to make a suitable contribution to Naval Divers' Fund is under consideration of the Punjab Government.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

127. Shri P. C. Brooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for the extension of the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government Employees to cities other than Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mettur Tunnel Scheme

128. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian assistance would be made available for the Mettur Tunnel Scheme in the South;

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement, if any, signed in this behalf;

(c) what is the nature of assistance to be rendered by Russia; and

(d) the progress of work so far made in the implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The terms of agreement provide for payment for Plant to be supplied in non-convertible rupees under Trade Plan with the U.S.S.R.

(c) The assistance will cover the supply of Hydro Electric equipment for the Mettur Tunnel Scheme. The suppliers shall depute one supervising Engineer for erection of Turbine and another for erection of generators. They will also send their experts to supervise the commissioning of the Turbines and generators.

(d) The progress upto the month of August, 1961 is as indicated below:—

1. Pressure Tunnel 2. Surge shaft 3. Penstock Tunnel 4. Power House 5. Transformer Yard	Excavation is in progress.
6. Gates & Screens 7. Penstock, pipes sluice valves, air vent pipes & drain pipes	Tenders called for.
8. Station service transformers.	Tenders under scrutiny.
9. Pump motors for cooling water system.	Tenders under scrutiny.
10. Transformer yard structures Bus fars & Insulators.	Tenders called for.

Direct Trunk Telephone Lines to Bhopal

129. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1875 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of connecting Gwalior, Rewa and Bilaspur with Bhopal by direct Trunk Telephone channels has since been examined;

(b) whether it has been found feasible and justifiable; and

(c) by what time the proposal will be implemented?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present position is that:

(i) Direct circuit between Bhopal and Gwalior exists.

(ii) Direct circuit between Bhopal and Rewa will be commissioned shortly; and

(iii) A direct circuit between Bhopal and Bilaspur is not justified at present by traffic between the two stations.

(c) The direct Bhopal-Rewa trunk circuit is expected to be provided by January/February 62.

Rebate on Freight Charges for Export of Sugar

130. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased state:

(a) whether any rebate is being given in freight charges for transport of sugar to the ports allotted for export to U.S.A.;

(b) whether the Export Agency Division of the Indian Sugar Mills Association approached for the purpose; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The request was not agreed to.

Breakdown of Power in Delhi

131. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly half of Delhi was plunged in darkness on the night of Saturday, the 23rd September, 1961 and remained without electricity throughout the next day; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Supply of power to various localities in Delhi had to be cut drastically, in rotation, as a result of suspension of bulk supply from the Punjab, at 22.00 hours on 23-9-1961. The Punjab authorities had suspended the bulk supply for carrying out some emergent repairs to their transmission line to Delhi. Full supply was restored at 21.00 hours on 24-9-1961.

Discontinuing of Railway Services

132. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal for discontinuing Railway Services in some branch lines of the Indian Railways is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, whether any branch line of the N. E. Railway would be affected by the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The occupation ratio on passenger trains and the goods traffic offering on certain sections of the N.E. Railway are poor on account of the availability of other modes of transport and the question is being examined whether some of the train services may be curtailed and whether the lines where the traffic is too little to justify their continued operation may be closed down. No final decision has, however, been taken in the matter.

इंडियन रेड क्रास सोसाइटी और सेंट जान एम्बुलेंस सोसाइटी (इंडिया)

१३३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो :—

(क) भारत सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों में इंडियन रेडक्रास सोसाइटी और

सेंट जान एम्बुलेंस सोसाइटी (इंडिया) तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी ऐसी ही अन्य संस्थाओं को प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी है ; और

(ख) यह वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये क्या शर्तें रखी गई हैं और उनकी जांच के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११] ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को कल्याण निधि

१३४. {श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत छः मास में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की कल्याण निधि में कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई और उसमें से कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): गत छः मास में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री की कल्याण निधि में ५१,९९३ रुपये ५२ नये पैसे प्राप्त हुए तथा इनमें से २,९५८ रुपये खर्च हुए ।

टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल, बम्बई

१३५. {श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल में इस वर्ष कैंसर के कितने परीक्षण किये गये ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने परीक्षणों में सफलता प्राप्त हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय कैंसर अनुसंधान केन्द्र, में, जो टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल के साहचर्य में काम करता है, कैंसर पर प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान कार्य हो रहा है । ये प्रयोग कैंसर के कारणों को ढूंढ निकालने तथा उसके इलाज को खोजने की सम्भाव्यता के बारे में है । ये समस्त प्रयोग प्रयोगशाला जन्तुओं पर किये जा रहे हैं । यह केन्द्र ९ साल पहले से काम कर रहा है । इस अवधि में इसने कैंसर संबंधी प्रयोगात्मक कार्य के आधार पर तीन सौ से अधिक अनुसंधान पत्र प्रकाशित किये हैं । अभी तक मनुष्यों पर कोई प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है । हाल ही में जानवरों पर किये गये प्रयोगों में लाभकारी पाई गई कतिपय औषधियों को कैंसर के उन प्रगत मामलों के उपचार में प्रयोग करने का विचार है जिनके लिये उपचार के स्वीकृत साधन उपयोगी नहीं हैं ।

पंचायतों को पुरस्कार

१३६. {श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने उन पंचायतों को पुरस्कार देने की योजना तैयार की है, जो मद्य-निषेध, परिवार-नियोजन और अल्प बचत योजना के क्षेत्र में अच्छा कार्य करेंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) क्या योजना की संक्षिप्त रूप-रेखा सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Rainfall in the Country

137. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rainfall during the year exceeded normal rainfall;

(b) if so, the extent to which it has exceeded and which part was worst effected by rains;

(c) whether excess rains during the year were due to factors other than natural; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The monsoon rainfall during June to September, 1961, was in excess of normal in some parts of the country. A statement showing the meteorological sub-divisions of the country in which rainfall exceeded normal and the percentage of excess over normal, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of Broad Gauge to Amingaon

138. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 159 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of oversize consignments for the Gauhati Oil Refinery are held up at Garhara (on the N. F. Railway) as they are too big to be transhipped by the metre gauge to Amingaon; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to extend the Broad Gauge line upto Amingaon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को दिये गये ब्याज की राशि

१३९. **श्री सरजू पांडेय :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी रेलवे विभाग ब्याज के रूप में एक बड़ी धन-राशि ब्रिटिश कम्पनी को दता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९४७ से अगस्त, १९६१ तक प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धन-राशि दी गई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं । शायद माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य गारण्टी शुदा पुरानी ब्रिटिश रेलवे कम्पनियों (अर्थात् बम्बई, बड़ौदा एन्ड सेंट्रल इंडिया रेलवे कम्पनी, मद्रास एण्ड सदर्न मराठा रेलवे कम्पनी और बंगाल नागपुर रेलवे कम्पनी) से है जो सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट फार इंडिया के साथ सम्पन्न करार के अनुसार इन रेलों को चला रहो थीं और जिन्हें रेलों में लगाई हुई अपनी हिस्सा पूंजी पर प्रतिवर्ष ३½ प्रतिशत बम्बई, बड़ौदा एण्ड सेंट्रल इंडिया रेलवे कम्पनी को प्रति वर्ष ३ प्रतिशत सूद की गारण्टी दी गई थी । सरकार ने बम्बई, बड़ौदा एण्ड सेंट्रल इंडिया रेलवे कम्पनी से सम्पन्न करार को १९४२ में और दूसरी कम्पनियों से सम्पन्न करार को १९४४ में समाप्त कर दिया तब से गारण्टी शुदा सूद का दिया जाना बन्द हो गया ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Imphal Municipality

140. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Imphal Municipality has sponsored any candidate or candidates for the training of Public Health Engineers and Town Planning Engineers during the last few years; and

(b) if so, whether they have completed their training and whether any

of them employed by the Municipality?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Co-operative Movement

141. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the necessity of gradual de-officialisation of the Co-operative Movement has been realised by Government as a result of the experience of the working of the Co-operative Organisations in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to achieve it?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken and progress achieved in the direction are as follows:—

1. The State Governments were advised that the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Government officials should cease to be office-bearers in cooperative organisations. Most of the State Governments accepted the advice and the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Government officials etc. have ceased to hold positions of office-bearers in a large number of cooperative institutions. A statement showing the number of cooperatives in the States which are still having Ministers or officials as office-bearers is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13]. The concerned State Governments have informed the Government of India that the total withdrawal of Officials and Ministers from cooperatives is being effected gradually.

2. The cooperative laws in the States are being amended so as to remove restrictive provisions.

3. The latest Maharashtra cooperative societies Act provides for the delegation of certain powers of the Registrar to federal cooperative organisations. This has been brought to the notice of all State Governments with a suggestion to incorporate such provisions in their respective Acts.

4. In some of the States certain functions of the Government with regard to cooperatives are proposed to be decentralised and given to the panchayati raj institutions at the appropriate levels.

5. The programme of education of non-official cooperator's which was implemented in the second five year plan, is to be continued and expanded in the third plan. Though the funds for this programme are mostly provided by Central and State Governments, the implementation of the programme has been left to the National Cooperative Union of India and the State Cooperative Unions.

6. So far cooperative training institutions for departmental officials and for employees of cooperative societies are being run except in one or two cases either by State Governments or by the Central Committee for cooperative training set up by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The Conference of State Ministers for Cooperation held in October, 1961 has recommended that this responsibility should be entrusted to special committees appointed by the National Cooperative Union of India and the State Cooperative Unions. This question is under the consideration of the Government.

Siwan Railway Station

142. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in the construction of a block of rooms adjoining the first class waiting room at Siwan Railway Station (N.E.R.) some time ago and the use to which they have been and are being put; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they were meant to be used as platform restaurants for catering to the needs of passengers which had long been felt there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Rs. 16,589 has been spent on the provision of a block of 2 rooms at Savan Railway station. These rooms are being utilised as Refreshment Rooms from 1-11-1961.

Inland Water Transport

142. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 on the 6th March, 1961 and state the progress so far made in the implementation of the schemes of the Inland Water Transport during the last six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The subject 'shipping and navigation on inland waterways, declared by Parliament by law to be national waterways, as regards mechanically propelled vessels' falls in List I (Union List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. No inland waterways have so far been declared to be national waterways. The subject 'inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways' is covered by List II (State List) whereas the subject 'shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways' falls in List III (Concurrent List). Executive authority for inland waterways thus vests in the State Governments. Most of the schemes for development of inland water transport included in the Third Five Year Plan of this Ministry are to be implemented by State Governments Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport and other authorities concerned, who have already been asked to furnish up-to-date information in this regard. The required information when received will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

डीजल के इंजनों का निर्माण

१४४. **श्री सरजू पान्डेय :**
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में डीजल इंजिनों के निर्माण के लिये एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में इसबीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : यह कारखाना वाराणसी में खोलने का फैसला किया गया है, जहां एक जनरल मैनेजर के अधीन एक संगठन स्थापित किया गया है । जनरल मैनेजर की सहायता के लिये वहां एक मुख्य तकनीकी निदेशक भी रखे गये हैं । कारखाने से सम्बन्धित प्रारम्भिक काम शुरू किये जा रहे हैं ।

Tungabhadra Project

145. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the target of irrigation for the Left and Right Bank Low Level Canals and the proposed High Level Canal of Tungabhadra Project, Bellary District, Mysore State, for the year ending 1960-61; and

(b) the results achieved during the year ending 1960-61 for the above?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Tungabhadra Board

146. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose and date on which the Tungabhadra Board was formed;

(b) the scope of matters dealt with by the Board;

(c) the number and dates on which the Annual Reports were submitted;

(d) now that the entire work of the Project is completed, would Government decide to dissolve the Board;

(e) if not, for what period Government propose to continue the Board;

(f) the annual expenditure incurred for the Board since inception;

(g) whether the expenditure is shared by the State Governments concerned; and

(h) if so, what is the ratio?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Tungabhadra Board, set up by the Government of India under directions given by the President in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 66 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953) was originally established with effect from the 1st October, 1953. It functioned at the level of Chief Engineer till the 14th March, 1955. With effect from the 15th March 1955 it was reconstituted and it has been invested virtually with the powers of a State Government in its sphere of work. The Board has been put in charge of, and authorised to deal with, all matters relating to works on or connected with, the Tungabhadra Project which are common to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

(b) Besides what is stated in answer to (a) above, the functions of the Board include—

(i) the completion of the construction of the sanctioned Tungabhadra Project;

(ii) the regulation of supplies of water and power in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Board;

(iii) the maintenance of the main canal and of other works common to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore;

(iv) maintenance of the dam and reservoir of the Project;

(v) the granting of leases of fisheries in the reservoir and in the main canal;

(vi) the proper utilisation of land acquired for the purposes of the Project; and

(vii) any other function incidental to, or connected with, the functions specified in clauses (i) to (vi) above.

(c) The Tungabhadra Board is not required to submit annual reports. However a report was published by the Board in 1959 giving a resume of work done on the Project from 1945 up to the 31st March 1958. Another report covering the period from the 1st April 1958 to 1961 is under preparation and is expected to be published early next year.

(d) and (e) The entire work of the Project has not yet been completed. The execution of the High Level Canal Scheme and the second stage of the hydro-electric scheme is in progress. The question of dissolving the Board will be considered at the appropriate time, that is, when these works have been executed or if the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore come to working arrangements, by agreement, to take over the execution of these schemes, whichever is earlier.

(f) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(g) Yes.

(h) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Air Services to Bhuj

147. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the air services started in India Bhuj was having throughout the week air services to Bombay;

(b) whether two frequencies in a week were curtailed from 1st November, 1960 and a further frequency is being curtailed from 1st October, 1961; and

(c) if so, reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Bombay-Bhuj service had been operated on a frequency of seven flights per week since 1956.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The frequencies were reduced due partly to lack of traffic and also because of the need for air-linking Kandla.

Jobs for I.A.C. Staff in A.I.I.

148. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. staff are not allowed to seek a job in A.I.I.; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.C. Staff

149. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any complaint lodged by the I.A.C. staff for the compulsory use of woollen necktie for all time to come that is in both the summer and the winter; and

(b) whether they are allowed to work without the woollen neckties in the office hours to their comfort?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necktie is part of the uniform prescribed and supplied by the Corporation and the Staff for whom uniforms are supplied are supposed to wear them while on duty. Certain relaxations are made in this regard at some Stations during Summer.

Dam at Tikarapade

150. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have decided to construct another Dam at Tikarapade to control the flood of the Mahanadi;

(b) whether such a proposal was previously abandoned by Government on the ground that large areas of valuable cultivated lands and populous villages and towns will be submerged; and

(c) the area to be submerged by the dam and the ayacut?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Government of Orissa nor is the scheme included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The State Government, some years back, had submitted a report on the project. The same was examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and the State authorities were informed that the investigations were not complete in several important respects.

(c) It is understood that the State Government are resuming these investigations. Necessary particulars would be known only after these investigations have been completed and the project report prepared by the State authorities.

Cultivable Waste Land

151. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of cultivable waste land in the country; and

(b) how much of it is sought to be reclaimed in the near future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the Land Utilization Statistics for 1958-59 the total area of culturable wastelands in the country is about 50.8 million acres.

(b) The Third Plan target for land reclamation is 3.6 million acres.

Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion Works in Kerala

152. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted to the Centre any revised schemes for flood control and anti-sea erosion works in the light of the experience of recent floods and sea-erosion in the state;

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme;

(c) the estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether the Centre has approved these schemes; and

(e) the extent of financial aid proposed to be given to the State in this connection during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). No. The State Government have, however, sent after the experience of this year's floods, proposals for flood control measures in general terms to cost Rs. 1753 lakhs. The measures suggested consist of embankments on rivers, flooding or spillway cuts to sea, retention or retarding reservoirs, desilting and groynes, and raising low portions of roads. As no detailed individual schemes have been sent by the State Government, the question of approval by the Centre does not arise.

(e) A provision of Rs. 421 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for Flood Control and anti-sea erosion works in Kerala State. As no detailed individual schemes have been sent by the State Government, the question of approval by the Centre does not arise.

Departmental Catering on Southern Railway

153. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental catering of the Southern Railway is running on a profit or at a loss;

(b) the profit or loss incurred by it since 1958-59 todate;

(c) whether Railway catering is discontinued at Bellary, Tumkur and other stations;

(d) if so, the stations where Railway catering is discontinued since 1958-59 todate; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Profit or loss incurred by Southern Railway in running Departmental catering since 1958-59 is given below:

Year	Profit (+) or Loss (-) (in thousands of rupees)
1958-59	(-) 81
1959-60	(-) 48
1960-61	(+)135 (Estimates).

(c) to (e). Since 1958-59, the Vegetarian Refreshment Rooms managed departmentally have been given up on the Southern Railway at Nandyal, Bellary, Guntur and Londa stations, as

the custom at these catering establishments was small, the establishments were quite unremunerative and adequate alternative arrangements were found possible. At Tumkur, departmental catering did not obtain.

Introduction of Diesel Rail Car Service on Southern Railway

154. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Diesel Rail Car service on Guntakal-Hubli section on the Southern Railway in view of the persistent demands for additional train service by the public of that area; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Mysore State

155. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who have applied for telephone connections in Bangalore, Hubli, Gadag and Raichur of Mysore State since 1st January, 1960 todate;

(b) the number of applications pending previous to this period at the above places;

(c) how many of these have been provided so far at each of these places;

(d) by what time the remaining applicants will be provided with telephone connections;

(e) whether there is any scheme for expansion of the telephone exchanges at these places; and

(f) if so, what will be the capacity at each place after the proposed expansion has been completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The number of applications from 1-1-60 till the beginning of November were as follows:—

	Bangalore	Hubli	Gadag	Raichur
	2127	258	62	38
(b)	2427	25	27	Nil
(c)	1075	85	34	2
(d)	In 4 years approx.	In 1 yr. approx.	In 1 yr. approx.	In 1 yr. approx.
(e)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(f)	13300	960	300	300

Farraka Barrage

156. { Shri Hem Barua: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the initial objections raised by Pakistan on the Indian decision to proceed with the construction of the Farraka Barrage have been by now explained to the party concerned; and

(b) what are the basic objections and whether there are any of a political nature that Pakistan has raised over this issue and the way Government have explained away these objections?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Yes.

(b). Pakistan's protest at the decision to proceed further with the execution of the Farakka Barrage Project was based on the alleged contravention of the agreement between the two countries on a co-operative approach to the development of rivers common to India and East Pakistan. They had reiterated the need for such an approach and their anxiety (mentioned in October, 1951) of the consequences of the contemplated diversions for this Project to the agriculture economy and commercial life of East

Pakistan, particularly during the dry season. The Government of India have explained that despite the vital and urgent need of the Project for saving India's most important major Port from extinction, which would be indeed disastrous to India's economy, the Government of India had delayed the Project to take into consideration Pakistan's reasonable interests. The Government of India are anxious to complete the full exchange of data at the Meetings of the Water Resources Experts and to have a Minister-Level Meeting when this has been done, in implementation of the co-operative approach principle.

Medical Benefits for P. & T. Employees

157. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Assam Circle, has not disbursed the medical benefits i.e. financial aid, particularly at the Gauhati Post Office in spite of repeated requests by the employees concerned;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the reasons for this; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No. There was only some delay in reimbursing the medical claims during the period from 2-9-1961 to 23-10-1961. All the claims have since been settled.

(b). Yes.

(c). There was a heavy rush of medical bills some of which were rather complicated and in which the personal scrutiny of the Postmaster was necessary. The Postmaster, Gauhati, was during this period holding joint charge of Supdt. of Post Offices also and there was some unavoidable delay.

Hirakud Reservoir

158. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been studying the flood-discharge pattern from the Hirakud Reservoir, from 1955 onwards;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that discharges from the Hirakud Reservoirs are causing serious precipitations of flood in the down reaches of the Mahanadi system; and

(c) the steps taken to correct the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The flood absorption capacity of the Hirakud Reservoir in its relation to the Mahanadi Delta area is being examined by a Committee set up by the Government of Orissa. The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee Report

159. { Shri B. C. Mullick: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 246 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Orissa flood Enquiry Committee have submitted its final report by now;

(b) if so, the main features of this report;

(c) the recommendations which are proposed to be implemented in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Flood Control in Orissa

160. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the suggestions regarding making of high level escapes in embankments made by the High Level Committee on floods appointed by the Government of India in 1957 with regard to the flood control measures in Orissa has been implemented by now;

(b) if so, in which embankments these escapes have been constructed; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether any survey work has been undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The High Level Committe on Floods did not make any recommendation regarding provision of high level escapes in embankments.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

बिहार में सड़कों का निर्माण

१६१. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार सरकार को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सड़कों के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी गई ; और

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने किलोमीटर तारकोल वाली, अथवा अन्य प्रकार की पक्की सड़कें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने किलोमीटर सड़कें बनाई गई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) लगभग ८१ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) बिहार प्रदेश में देहाती क्षेत्र को मिलाकर दूसरी पंचयोजना काल में लगभग ४८०० किलोमीटर लम्बी तारकोल की सड़कें और लगभग १५५०० किलोमीटर लम्बी बिना तारकोल की सड़कें और बनाई गयीं ।

Decontrol of Sugar

162. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether decontrol of sugar was communicated to all State Governments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the distribution of sugar from factories will be affected as a result of the decontrol;

(d) whether the supply of sugar will result in falling of price;

(e) whether Jaggery market suffered for want of export orders in Madras State; and

(f) if so, what steps are taken to encourage export to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c). Sugar factories can now sell sugar which is released from time to time, to any buyer at market prices.

(d). Yes, Sir. The prices may show some slight fall depending on supply and demand position in the market from time to time.

(e) and (f). Export of jaggery is allowed freely. Report received from Madras Government, however, reveal that the countries which had been importing jaggery from Madras State are reluctant to continue imports either owing to accumulation of stocks or for other reasons. The matter was taken up with our Trade Representatives abroad, but replies received from them are not encour-

C.H.S. Dispensary at West Patel Nagar, New Delhi

163. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rush of patients at the West Patel Nagar, New Delhi C.H.S. Dispensary is very heavy as compared to other C.H.S. Dispensaries;

(b) whether the present number of Doctors and staff is not sufficient to cope with the rush; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to relieve the congestion at the said dispensary?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). No, Sir.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Delhi Milk Scheme

164. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether home delivery arrangements have been made by the Delhi Milk Scheme to supply milk at home from their booths in North Avenue and Feroze Shah Road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). An arrangement for home delivery in five selected residential localities viz. North Avenue, South Avenue, Feroze Shah Road, Canning Lane and Electric Lane was undertaken by the Delhi Milk Scheme in the middle of August, 1960, and is in operation.

The home delivery of milk is effected from the depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme located at North Avenue, South Avenue, Canning Road. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road and Atul Grove Road through the part-time watchmen.

In addition to the price of milk, an additional charge of 4 nP. per bottle is realised for this service.

Porters at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations

165. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters registered at Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations;

(b) whether any demand has been received to increase the porterage charges; and

(c) the existing scale of rates they are permitted to charge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The sanctioned strength of licensed porters at Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations is 1140 and 330 respectively.

(b). Yes.

(c) The existing scale of porterage rates at Delhi and New Delhi stations are as under:—

	Rs. nP.
(*i*) Entrance to platform and *vice versa*. Passenger hall to train and *vice versa*. One platform to another platform.	25nP. per trip. (reasonable time 20 minutes).
(*ii*) Small wheel barrow for luggage (less than 10 maunds)	0·62
(*iii*) Large-wheel barrow for luggage (more than 10 maunds)	1·25
(*iv*) Stretcher for invalid, lifted by 2 porters . . .	0·50
(*v*) Stretcher for invalid lifted by 4 porters . . .	1·00
(*vi*) Waiting charges for period upto ½ hour . . .	0·31
(*vii*) Waiting charges for period upto 1 hour . . .	0·62

Aspirin

166. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an article in the British Medical Journal stating that Aspirin causes stomach bleeding and 'can thus be dangerous for patients with ulcers' has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, whether any independent investigation was conducted to find out the truth; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No such article on the subject could be found published in the recent issues of the British Medical Journal. However, a considerable amount of published material in medical journals is available to show that aspirin if used in large doses or in normal doses over a long period causes gastro-intestinal occult bleeding in certain cases;

(b) Government are not aware whether any special studies have been made or any independent investigations have been carried out on the subject in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Planning

167. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under the Family Planning Scheme in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount estimated for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) comparative figures of birth rate and death rate year by year in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The estimated expenditure on Family Planning Programme during the Second Year Plan period is Rs. 445,61,000.

(b) The Planning Commission have approved a programme limit of Rs. 50 crores but the financial allocation has been kept at Rs. 2,697.57 Lakhs. The question of increasing this will be considered if the necessity arises.

(c) The registered birth rates and death rates for 1956—60 are as follows:—

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1956 . . .	23·3	10·9
1957 . . .	22·4	11·6
1958 . . .	22·9	12·3
1959 . . .	23·0	9·9
1960 (incomplete data).	24·6	10·4

These are of limited use due to under-registration.

The comparative figures of estimated birth rates and death rates, however are as follows:—

Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1951—56 . .	41·7	25·9
1956—61 . .	40·7	21·6

The preliminary estimates of birth and death rates for hte period July 1958-July 1959 calculated on the basis of the data collected in the 14th Round of the National Sample Survey from a large sample are reported to be 38.3 and 19·0 respectively.

Kapili River Project in Assam

168. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the report for Project on the Kapili river in the District of Nowgaon in Assam;

(b) whether the report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The detailed field investigations of the first phase of the Project are expected to be completed by the end of the

current year. The investigations for the subsequent phases are also in hand. The work on the drafting of the Project Report for the first phase has also started.

Removal of Employees on Eastern Railway

169. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any employees in Eastern Railway have been removed by Special Power like 149 of the Railway Establishment Code and other rule of allied nature in 1961;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and the class to which the staff belonged;

(c) whether charge-sheets were issued against some of them;

(d) if so, whether the charge-sheets were pursued up to the final stage; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, under Rule 149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. I.

(b) 13, of whom 11 belonged to Class III and 2 to Class IV.

(c) and (d). In a few cases disciplinary action was initiated, but it was subsequently dropped.

(e) For administrative reasons.

Accident Prevention Inspectors

170. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a class of employees in the name of Accident Prevention Inspectors is working on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, their number, division-wise;

(c) whether any class III and Class IV staff has been charge-sheeted on their report during 1961 so far;

(d) the nature of offence in each case reported against them; and

(e) how many accidents have been averted or avoided due to their activities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan)

(a) Yes.

(b) *Division*	*Number*
Howrah	2
Sealdah	2
Asansol (including Dhanbad)	6
Dinapore	2

(c) Yes.

(d) *Nature of offence*	*No. of cases*
Non-observance of rules	66
Negligence of duties	159
Sleeping while on duty	86
Others	36
TOTAL	247

(e) It is not feasible to correlate the incidence of accidents with the activities of the Safety-Inspectors whose job is to inculcate Safety consciouness amongst the staff.

Thefts etc. on Eastern Railways

171. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of theft, pilferage, pick-pocketing and offences of similar nature have been reported by passengers while travelling in 13 UP, 328 Down, 337 UP trains between Burdwan and Barharwa loop line, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported month-wise during 1961 so far;

(c) in how many cases the accused have been apprehended and how many cases have ended in conviction; and

(d) what steps Government have taken for checking these offences?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

(d) The following preventive measures have been adopted:—

(i) the trains concerned are being escorted by officers and staff of GRP regularly as far as possible;

(ii) G.R.P., both in Uniform and in plain clothes maintain a sharp watch over the activities of running train criminals in this sector; and

(iii) a number of criminals have already been arrested and are being prosecuted.

Locust Invasion

172. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** / **Shri M. B. Thakore:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been heavy infestation of locusts in Jodhpur division and some portions of Gujrat—(Kutch and Bansakantha);

(b) whether it is a fact that trains of Northern Railway are held up in Bhusaval-Indore section by locust swarms; and

(c) the damage to the foodgrains and standing crops?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. This section has been free from locust activities this year.

(c) According to the reports received so far from the States concerned, damage to foodgrains and other standing crop has been insignificant.

P. & T. Employees Suffering from T.B.

173. Shri Manay: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of P. & T. employees who are suffering from T.B. and are undergoing treatment;

(b) the total number of such T.B. Patients who have no leave due and are living without pay; and

(c) what relief other than the medical treatment Government have given to them to meet their family requirements?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 440.

(b) 146.

(c) A scheme has been evolved recently on the basis of which officials whose pay is Rs. 300|- or less p.m. and who are undergoing treatment on leave with half pay|without pay would get some ex-gratia financial assistance from P. & T. Welfare Fund subject to fulfilment of certain other conditions.

Kingsway Maternity Hospital, Delhi

174. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the Women Doctors in the Kingsway Maternity Hospital, Delhi left a year ago;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this post has not been filled up; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in October, 1961 this hospital remained without a lady Doctor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. Several Lady Doctors have been offered this post, the last offer having been sent out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the 23rd October, 1961, but so far no acceptors have been found.

Kingsway Maternity Home is, however. meant for admitting only normal delivery cases which can be properly handled by the qualified nurses. If any complicated unbooked cases come, they are referred to other Maternity Hospitals having qualified Obstetricians. Otherwise, for all cases, there is a male M.B.B.S. doctor

whose advice in obstetric emergencies is always available.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities

175. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no telegraph or telephone facilities in the Sub-Post Offices at Dhmeta and Bharmar in Kangra District, Punjab;

(b) the number of Branch Offices attached under the above-mentioned Sub-Post Offices;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned villages have a population exceeding 5,000 and are also situated at out-of-the-way places;

(d) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for not providing telegraph and telephone facilities at these Sub-Post Offices; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide these facilities at these places at an early date?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) 15 branch offices are attached to Bharmar Departmental Sub-Office. Dhameta is only an Extra-departmental sub-office to which no branch offices are attached as a rule.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). It is not practicable to provide telegraph and telephone facilities in every Sub-Post office. A proposal to provide these facilities at Bharmar has, however, been approved. Provision of similar facilities at Dhameta is under examination and will be approved, if considered feasible.

India-Russia Jet Service

176. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether for want of jet planes, the Air India International have to adopt a circuitous route between India and Moscow, different from the straight route followed by Russian planes between the two countries;

(b) whether Air India International propose to introduce jet service in order to be able to adopt the straight route between the two countries; and

(c) if so, what is the cost of the scheme for replacement of aircraft?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Neither Air-India International nor Aeroflot (Russian Airline) aircraft use the direct route since this would entail overflying the N.W.F.P. of West Pakistan, the whole of which was declared a prohibited area by Pakistan authorities some years ago. The route followed by Aeroflot involves practically the same route mileage but requires flying at a higher altitude which can not be attained by the Super-Constellations operated by the Air-India International.

(b) and (c). Air-India International are considering introduction of Boeing 707 aircraft on this route some time next year when they will be operating all their services with jet aircraft.

दिल्ली के चारों ओर रिंग रेलवे

१७७. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गिर्द रिंग रेलवे बनाने की योजना इस समय किस स्थिति में है ; और

(ख) क्या यह योजना तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में पूरी हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिहार लाइन और रिंग रेलवे के लिये अंतिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्व रिपोर्ट और लाइन की लागत का अनुमान अभी मिला है और रेलवे बोर्ड उसकी जांच कर रहा है । रेलवे बोर्ड

द्वारा लागत का अनुमान मंजूर कर लेने के बाद निर्माण-कार्य जल्द शुरू कर दिया जायेगा । अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि निर्माण-कार्य तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में पूरा हो जायेगा या नहीं । लेकिन यदि जमीन पर कब्जा और इस्पात, सीमेंट, रेल की पटरियां आदि सामान समय के अन्दर मिल गया, तो संभव है कि लाइन तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में बनकर तैयार हो जाये ।

Temporary Employees under the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation

178. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 392 in Rajya Sabha on the 5th September, 1961 regarding temporary employees in the atttached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and state:

(a) the particulars of the Class III and Class IV temporary employees with length of service over 10 years;

(b) the reasons for not making them permanent; and

(c) steps suggested to confirm them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(*a*) Subordinate office where employed.	No. of the temporary Employees over 10 years service:	
	Class-III	Class-IV
1. Oritentation & Study Centre, Nilokheri . .	1	2
2. Social Education Organisers' Training Centre, Nilokheri . .	1	
3. Social Education Organisers' Training Centre, Ranchi . .		1

(b) and (c). In so far as temporary Government servants employed in Orientation and Study Centre Nilokheri are concerned, orders have been issued to convert these posts into permanent ones and steps are being taken to review the cases of all temporary employees who are eligible for confirmation. The temporary employees mentioned above came on transfer to this Training Centre in 1954.

With regards to S.E.Os' T. Cs. located at Nilokheri and Ranchi, the sanction for running these centres is being renewed annually and the question of confirmation of the temporary incumbents employed therein will be taken up when those Institutions are declared permanent or when they are considered likely to continue on an indefinite basis for fairly long period S.E.O'sT.C., Nilokheri was started on 1-4-1953 and that of Ranchi on 1-10-1955.

Temporary Employees of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

179. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 390 in Rejya Sabha on the 5th September, 1961 regarding temporary employees of different categories in his Ministry as on the 31st May, 1961 and state:

(a) the particulars of Class III employees whose length of service is more than 15 years and who are temporary;

(b) the reasons for not confirming them; and

(c) the steps suggested to make them permanent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There are eight such employees—six in the Ganga Discharge Circle, one in the Ganga Barrage Investigation Circle and one in the Central Water & Power Commission.

(b) and (c). Necessary action to confirm the employee concerned in the Central Water & Power Commission

is being taken. The other seven employees, who were previously working in another temporary organisation, are now working in organisations which have been sanctioned on a purely temporary basis. It is only when these organisations are brought on to a permanent footing that the question of confirming persons working there can be taken up.

Electricity Projects in Kerala

180. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Enquiry Commission on electricity projects had been deputed to Kerala;

(b) what is the specific purpose for which the Commission has been deputed; and

(c) who are the members of the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). No Enquiry Commission on electricity schemes of Kerala was set up. However, a team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Central Water and Power Commission and he Planning Commission visited all the States, including Kerala, recently with a view to finding out the bottlenecks in the way of the speedy implementation of the power Schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Rail Line to Garo Hills

181. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construct a railway line from Bangaigaon to Garo Hills via Goalpara in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a deputation waited upon the Minister of Railways in this connection when he visited Assam recently; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Contract for the Construction of Palghat Station

182. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders were invited to give contract to construct the Palghat Railway Station (S.R.) building;

(b) if so, how many tenders were received and what was the lowest bidding;

(c) what are the special reasons to give contract to the present man; and

(d) whether the Railway has got any control over the construction of the building or merely to take over the building after completion?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Two tenders were received. The value of the lower tender was Rs. 2.03 lakhs.

(c) His was the lowest tender.

(d) The work will be done to Railway specifications under Railway supervision.

Boiled Rice in Kerala

183. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of boiled rice in the open market and fair price shops in Kerala;

(b) if so, up to what extent; and

(c) what are the steps taken to supply sufficient quantity of boiled rice in time?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). There is no serious shortage of boiled rice in the open market in Kerala.

For distribution through fair price shops small quantities of raw rice are also being issued along with boiled rice. Suitable quantities of boiled rice are being sent to Kerala both from Burma and from internal sources for distribution through fair price shops.

Flood Advance to P. & T. Employees in Kerala

184. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Employees in Kerala were refused flood advances because they produced only certificate for damage from Members of Parliament;

(b) whether Parliament Members' certificates were not accepted by Postal authorities for grant of flood advances in Kerala circle;

(c) whether the advances were limited to one month's pay only in the Kerala circle; and

(d) whether any complaint regarding this has been received by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Kerala circle?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The certificates from Members of Parliament were not originally accepted but subsequently the position was reviewed & they were accepted.

(c) Generally an advance equal to one month's pay was given. In certain cases advance of more than one month's pay had been allowed.

(d) Yes. A suitable reply was also sent to the complainant.

Orientation and Study Courses

185. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orientation and Study courses are conducted for officials and non-officials in various centres;

(b) how many such courses have been conducted in the Centres at Bhavanisagar and Mysore; and

(c) whether a report would be laid about the working, number of persons trained, and number proposed during the year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 Orientation, 12 Job and 6 Study Courses have been conducted at Mysore Centre and 3 Orientation, 3 Job and 1 Study Course at Bhavanisagar Centre.

(c) A separate report on the working etc. of Orientation and Study Centres is not published. However the number of persons trained at these Centres will be given in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Drinking water supply for the Third Five Year Plan

186. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount earmarked for drinking water supply for the Third Five Year Plan has been allotted to the different States;

(b) if so, the amount allotted Statewise;

(c) whether any special allotment has been made to the Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; and

(d) if so, amount earmarked for each of them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Applications for Industrial Power load in Delhi

187. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3616 on the 6th September, 1961 regarding registration of applications for Industrial Power load for Small Scale Industries in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government received representation to the effect that applications pertaining to the year 1957-58 are actually pending with the Delhi Administration to whom industrial power load has not been sanctioned so far;

(b) whether Government made enquiries and if so, with what results;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above is in affirmative, will Government now state the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government will state when the industrial power load would be supplied to those applicants?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) One representation was received by the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). Enquiries made in the matter reveal that the original application referred to in the representation which was addressed to the Delhi State Electricity Board had not been forwarded to the Delhi Administration.

(d) The name of the applicant has since been included by the Delhi Administration in the approved list, for enhancement of his power load from 2½ HP to 5 HP. The load will be sanctioned as soon as power supply position in Delhi improves.

Money Order Service in Orissa Post Offices

188. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no money orders sent by the Education Department to Primary School Teachers are accepted during the first week of a month and in subsequent weeks not more than fifty in a day are accepted by the concerned Post Offices in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the procedure in view of the hardship of the teachers?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Usually during the first week of the month, there is a rush at the money order booking counter and queues are formed. A large number of money orders also booked by the Education Deptt. addressed to Primary School teachers. If these are taken up for booking in the first week of the month, others intending to book money orders are likely to be inconvenienced. The Education Department of Orissa and the local postal authorities, therefore, mutually agreed to book the money orders from Primary School teachers after the first week of the month in batches of 50 per day at the Puri Head Post Office.

(c) Yes, Sir. Alternative arrangements are under consideration.

Medical College in Himachal Pradesh

189. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of a medical college in Himachal Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, where it will be located;

(c) whether the admission to it will be open to residents of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) whether any provision has been made for the admission of the boys of the Punjab Hills in it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It has been agreed that a medical college should be opened in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The medical college is likely to be established at Mashobra near Simla.

(c) and (d). After satisfying the requirements of Himachal Pradesh, students from other areas, including those from the Punjab hills, will be admitted.

Anti-Corruption Organisation

190. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the Northern Railway during 1960 and 1961 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): During the years 1960 and 1961 so far, the Vigilance Branch detected 299 cases prima facie meriting departmental action and referred them to the authorities concerned. In addition 21 cases were referred to the Special Police Establishment for further investigation. The cases detected related to bribery, other forms of corruption and various types of frauds, some of them involving forgery, manipulation of records and misappropriation of Government money.

The Engineering Vigilance Cell inspected the important works and checked whether or not the materials like bricks, ballast and sand etc. were being supplied according to specifications as provided for in the agreements and whether or not proportions of various ingredients for mortars and plasters, etc. conformed to the prescribed standards. The Cell inspected various Railway Offices and made physical checks in regard to the stocks of important materials like cement and steel and verified if the methods of accountal regarding issue of materials to contractors and the receipt back of unused materials were satisfactory. They looked into cases of delay in recording of measurements and payments of contractor's bills. They also kept a watch on special tender conditions of zonal and other important works and unauthorized construction of huts and other constructions on Railway property. The Cell detected 92 cases pertaining to acceptance of materials below specification, manipulations in measurement books, issue of excessive materials, shortage of stores and accounts irregularities.

The action taken against the staff concerned in both Vigilance Branch and the Engineering Vigilance Cell cases finalized after 31-12-59, in summaised below:

	Vig. Br.	Vig.Cell
(*i*) Dismisssal from service . .	14	
(*ii*) Removal from service (including termination of services under rule 149-RI) .	35	1
(*iii*) Reduction .	5	
(*iv*) Withholding of increments .	114	8
(*v*) Other punishments	60	24

As a result of activities of the Vigilance Cell, saving to the extent of Rs. 63,669.44 nP. has been effected during the years 1960 and 1961 uptil now by way of recovery of overpayments to contractors.

'No Bribe' drives were launched by the Vigilance Branch on the following occasions and the staff were exhorted not to take bribe and serve the public as a matter of duty:—

(i) Mango and Potato seasons, 1960 and 1961.

(ii) Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad during January and February, 1960.

(iii) Solar Eclipse Fair held at Kurukshetra in Feb., 1961.

The Vigilance Branch from time to time drew attention of the authorities concerned to the procedural defects providing scope for corrupt practices and made suggestions regarding removal of employees of doubtful integrity from important positions.

Vigilance Branch paid special attention to the activities of the Commercial Staff concerned with booking and delivery of goods and establishment staff concerned with the recruitment and transfer etc.

A drive for checking weighment of parcels and goods was organised by the Vigilance Branch with resulted in detection of 203 instances of underweighment.

Levelling Operations of Land

191. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Punjab Government for levelling operations of land for agricultural purposes during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the work done so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No scheme for levelling operations as such is included in the State's developmental programme. However, levelling operations have been undertaken as part of soil conservation and afforestation works in certain schemes. Under these schemes Rs. 43,333 was utilised on levelling operations of land for agricultural purposes in 1960-61. Figures for 1961-62 will be available with the State Government after the close of the year.

Iron and Steel Allotted to Punjab for Agricultural Purposes

192. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel demanded by and allotted to Punjab for agricultural purposes for the year 1961-62; and

(b) the steps taken to supply the allotted quota?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Allotment of iron and steel for agricultural purposes is made on half-yearly basis. During 1961-62 the demand of the Punjab Government for the first half year i.e. April, 61 to Sept. 61 was 11,700 tonnes against which allotment made is 8,000 tonnes. For the second half year namely October, 1961 to March, 1962, the State Government has made a demand of 11,800 tonnes and allotment against this demand will be made as soon as bulk allotment is intimated by the Iron and Steel Controller.

(b) The State Governments distribute the Agricultural quota allotted to them to Regd. stockists, who place indents on the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. The Iron and Steel Controller then plans those indents on producers for compliance according to the priority accorded to the different types of consumers. With a view to expedite supplies iron and steel required for agricultural purposes except sheets, has been accorded 'Core' priority.

Cancer Cases in India

193. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cancer treated in Government hospitals in India during 1961 so far; and

(b) whether the number shows a rising trend?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) It is not possible to say definitely whether cancer is on the increase, as accurate information about the incidence of Cancer is not available.

Meals to School Children

194. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Heal.h** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 139 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received final report of the school health committee appointed to examine the question of providing meals to school children;

(b) if so, the recommendation made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Robberies Committed on Northern Railway During 1961

195. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Northern Railway during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) the number out of them in which the culprits have been discovered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Fourteen.

(b) Seven.

Fazilka Station

196. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first and third class waiting rooms at Fazilka Station on the Northern Railway are very small and other passenger amenities are also not available there; and

(b) if so, the new improvements in the passenger amenities proposed to be made at this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-bridge between Delhi and New Delhi

197. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether town planning organisation has approved over bridge between Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, at what place; and

(c) the main features of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This overbridge is proposed to be constructed near Modern School between Minto Bridge and Hardinge Bridge.

(c) This over-bridge will link Delhi and New Delhi and is expected to give relief to the serious traffic bottleneck now obtaining under the Minto and Hardinge Bridges. It will provide for 4 lanes of traffic in addition to foot paths on either side. The entire cost of the scheme has to be borne by the appropriate Road Authority.

Visitors to Taj

198. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of visitors who visited Taj Mahal, Agra, during 1961-62 so far monthwise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Statistics of number of visitors to the Taj during 1961-62 are not available. However, on the basis of a sample survey it is estimated that on an average 95,000 visitors visited the Taj per month.

भोपाल-उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन पर स्टेशन

१९९. **श्री बलराज मधोक** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भोपाल-उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन पर जाबड़ी नाम का एक नया स्टेशन १९६० में खोला गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय केवल माल गाड़ियां वहां हरती हैं और सवारी गाड़ियां नहीं ठहरती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जाबड़ी क्रासिंग स्टेशन उज्जैन-भोपाल सेक्शन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य मात्र से खोला गया है ताकि इस सेक्शन के बढ़ते हुये यातायात को सम्भाला जा सके । इस स्टेशन पर सवारी और माल गाड़ियां नियमित रूप से नहीं रोकी जातीं । आवश्यकतानुसार केवल दूसरी गाड़ियों के क्रासिंग के लिये यहां गाड़ियां रुकती हैं ।

Water Supply Scheme for Agartala

200. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to want of water-works engineer, the implementation of Drinking Water Supply Scheme of Agartala, Tripura, is being delayed; and

(b) if so, when that difficulty is expected to be overcome and by what time the scheme is expected to be operated?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The scheme is expected to be operated by the end of 1963.

Dislocation of Traffic on Eastern Railway

201. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table regarding (i) the dislocation of passenger and goods traffic on the Eastern Railway due to recent extensive breaches; (ii) total loss to Railways; and (iii) arrangements made for the stranded passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahnawaz Khan): A statement furnishing the particulars is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15.]

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12 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have received a telegram from the Police Superintendent, Ernakulam. I got it yesternight. It reads:

"MP TCN MENON REMOVED FOR PICKETTING ERNAKULAM COLLECTORATE TODAY 10.45 HOURS BY POLICE UNDER KERALA POLICE ACT SECTION 38 LET OFF 11.45 HOURE".

12:0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under the Indian Telegraph Act

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following rules under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1961

published in Notification No. S.O. 2221 dated the 16th September, 1961.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1167, dated the 23rd September, 1961.

(iii) The Indian Telegraph published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1221 dated the 7th October, 1961.

[*Pleaced in Library, See No. LT-3291/61*].

Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 and Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1338, dated the 10th June, 1961, under the section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3102/61].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134, dated the 16th September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3292/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Dr. S. Deshmukh I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 802, dated the 17th June, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 1239, dated the 17th October, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3293/61].

(ii) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1959-60.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3294/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPANG ACT, AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AND COPY OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY for 1957-58.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(a) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938, dated the 13th August, 1960.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2318/61].

(b) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1267 dated the 29th October, 1960.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2499/61].

(c) The Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Medical Officers) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 29th July, 1961.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3103/61].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1265 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(b) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. No. 1347 dated the 4th November, 1961.

[Shri Raj Bahadur].

(c) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1348 dated the 4th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3295/61].

(iii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) Notification No. F.12/88/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th June, 1961.

(b) Notification No. F.22(3)/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd June, 1961.

(c) Notification No. F.12/21/61-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1961.

(d) Notification No. F.12/80/58-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3296/61].

(iv) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh:—

(a) Notification No. T.26-90/57-II published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th July, 1960.

(b) Notification No. T.26-90/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3297/61].

(v) to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Accounts of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1957-58 along with the Audit Report and Financial Review thereon. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3298/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1960-61

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:—

(a) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1117 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(b) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1118 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(c) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Eleventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1119 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(d) The Rice (Import from Punjab) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1145 dated the 19th September, 1961.

(e) Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 dated 28th September, 1961 rescinding Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 747 and G.S.R. 1237 dated the 29th June, 1959 and 6th November, 1959 respectively.

(f) The Sugar Dealers (Removal of Licensing Restrictions) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1210 dated the 28th September, 1961.

(g) Notification No. G.S.R. 1211 dated the 28th September, 1961 rescinding Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1112 dated the 15th September, 1960 and G.S.R. 1 dated the 2nd January, 1961 and providing for matters incidental thereto.

(h) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1213 dated the 30th September, 1961.

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1237 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(j) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1264 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(k) Notification No. G.S.R. 1272 dated the 13th October, 1961 rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 388 dated the 18th March, 1961.

(l) Notification No. G.S.R. 1290 dated the 17th October, 1961.

(m) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1312 dated the 28th October, 1961.

(n) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1313 dated the 30th October, 1961.

(o) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1314 dated the 30th October, 1961.

(p) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Fourth Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1338 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(q) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1339 dated the 4th November, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3299/61].

(ii) A copy of Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3300/61].

12·03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINETIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Ninetieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.04 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. No. 1246

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): During the last Session of this House while replying to a Supplementary to Starred Question No. 1246 by Shri Assar, I had stated that private buses were already operating on 37 routes. This information was based on the statement of the Chairman, D.T.C. reported in certain newspapers. However, on subsequent verification, I found that the number of routes on which private buses were operating was 28 with 39 operators.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know whether in these 28 routes where private buses are operating, D.T.U. buses are also running?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These are private routes and private operators are running private buses.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether on these routes D.T.U. buses are also running?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not quite sure. I think they are not there.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Has the Government now decided to run private buses on some more routes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That hardly arises out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

12.06 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 5(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 5(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY BILL*

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 21st November, 1961.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

APPRENTICES BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nanda on the 20th November, 1961, namely:—

> "That the Bill to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

Total time allowed for this Bill is 3 hours out of which 35 minutes have already been taken. Two hours and 25 minutes now remain. We will close this by 2.30.

An Hon. Member: We may extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: What is the need to extend the time? Let us see. May I know how long the general discussion will take and what time is necessary for clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): One hour for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Then we can have 1½ hours for the general discussion. We shall close the general discussion at 1.45.

Shri Muhammed Elias may continue his speech.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was speaking about the difficulties the apprentices have to undergo in getting proper training as highly skilled workers, craftsmen and engineers. It is true that this Bill will remove some of the difficulties of the apprentices and will help in making them good engineers and skilled workers. All the same, the Bill still contains some loopholes. So, I would like to mention some of the clauses in the Bill which will not be helpful in making the apprentices good workers after getting their proper training.

12:10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

First of all, I have to point out that all important matters like method of recruitment, method of training, working hours, trade tests, stipends, wages etc. have been left to the State and Central Apprenticeship Council. In clause 6 it is stated:

> "In the case of apprentices who, having undergone institutional training in a school or other institution recognised by the National Council, have passed the trade tests conducted by that Council, the period of apprenticeship training shall be such as may be determined by that Council;"

In the case of other factories where the training scheme is already there the period of training is not at all prescribed. The management can, according to their whim, prescribe the period of training. In most factories the apprentices do not get any facilities for training, even though they are forced to work as unskilled labourers. They have to work for a number of years as unskilled labourers and they do not know when their case will be taken up by the management and they will be given a better chance as skilled workers or as charge hands. Then, in many of the factories the apprentices do not get any allowances. In some factories they get a very meagre amount as allowance. If we leave the whole matter in the hands of the State Apprenticeship Council, then it will be very difficult for the apprentices to get stipends or wages. For instance, in clause 13 it is stated:

> "The employer shall pay to every apprentice during the period of apprenticeship training such stipend at a rate not less than

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the prescribed minimum rate as may be specified in the contract of apprenticeship and the stipend so specified shall be paid at such intervals and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed."

This is an unsatisfactory provision, as far as the apprentices are concerned, they cannot carry on their work without getting some money as stipend or wage, because most of the apprentices come from the poor families. So, if they are not paid anything it will be difficult for them to get good training and, at the same time, meet their expenses. That is why I propose that, as far as stipend or wage to the apprentice is concerned, it should be 25 per cent of the wages of the skilled worker in the first year, 50 per cent of the wages in the second year and 75 per cent from the third year onwards until they get full wages after they pass their tests and become skilled workers. I would very humbly request the Labour Minister to accept this proposition, so far as payment of stipend to apprentices is concerned, if the period of training extends to four years or more.

Coming to the method of recruitment, it is very bad at present. In most cases, for training as mechanical and engineering apprentices ordinary young people do not get any chance in any of the factories. The management and the high officials keep those chances with themselves to train their own relatives. Regarding worker apprentices, we have seen in almost every factory that the relatives and close friends of the management and the officials get chance when others do not. So, some method should be adopted in the case of recruitment of apprentices also.

Then, it is mentioned in the Bill that the management will not have any responsibility to give them employment when the apprentices have passed a test after training. Clause 22 reads:

"It shall not be obligatory on the part of the employer to offer any employment to any apprentice who has completed the period of his apprenticeship training in his establishment, nor shall it be obligatory on the part of the apprentice to accept an employment under the employer."

This is not a good provision. If a person after successfully passing his apprenticeship training does not get any opportunity for employment in that factory, if the Bill does not provide any guarantee of employment to the apprentices who will pass the apprenticeship training, then it will be very difficult for him to get a job. We know very well that this country is experiencing difficulty because of shortage of skilled workers and engineers. On the other hand, there are many good engineers and skilled workers who are still unemployed. Even if the employment exchanges send workers to the factories where there are vacancies for skilled workers engineers or mechanics, they do not get any chance. Any number of examples can be quoted to prove this point. For instance, in the factories of Birlas, in Texmaco and Hindustan Motors, which are the biggest engineering factories, this is happening. I am closely connected with the trade union movement there. We find that when the employment exchanges send technical hands or skilled workers to the factories, the management do not appoint them, because they have their own relatives to whom they want to give employment. Those new people do not know how to run a machine or how to supervise work, but because they are relatives of the officers or management they are given employment. In this way, there is enormous amount of wastage of material, labour and money and the workers are being blamed by the management for not having proper production. So, I would suggest that there should be provision in the Bill whereby persons after apprenticeship training, whether they

are engineers, technicians or skilled workers, shall get employment in those factories through the National Council. Otherwise it will not be fruitful at all because if after their training they cannot serve the country what is the use of spending so much money on giving them training. That is why I request for making a priovision in this respect.

Regarding the Council in Chapter III it is stated that there will be the National Council, the Central Apprenticeship Council, the State Council, the State Apprenticeship Council, the Central Apprenticeship Adviser and the State Apprenticeship Adviser. They will have full authority to run this scheme. The Councils will be constituted with the representatives of employers in an establishment in the public and private sector, of the Central and State Governments and of persons having special knowledge and experience of matters relating to trade and industry. The representatives of the trade union movement are being excluded from these Councils. As I mentioned yesterday, the trade union movement of our country has been agitating to have this type of a scheme, but if the representatives of the trade union movement are not included in these Councils, the council will not be able to function properly and will not be helpful in running this scheme properly. I am very much afraid that if the whole thing rests on the Councils it will become a bureaucratic machinery and the apprentices will not get proper benefits under this Bill. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to include another paragraph here so as to take representatives of the trade union movement on the Councils. In every scheme, for instance, in the State Insurance and in the Provident Fund schemes there are representatives of the trade union movement.

I had stated yesterday that the old and experienced workers who are in the factory have got a certain backward idea. They do not allow the apprentices to learn their trade properly. It is true that under this scheme the workers and technicians will have enough theoretical knowledge but if the apprentices do not get proper practical training, all will be in vain. With theoretical knowledge the country will not be able to produce good skilled workers and technicians. If practical knowlege will be had from the old workers who are already employed in the factory and if the apprentices do not get proper co-operation and help from the old and experienced workers, the apprentices will not be able to make themselves good skilled workers. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Even after making special allowance for the circumstances and the strain under which we are working during this session, talks should be more subdued. I find that some hon. Members turn their back to the Chair and continue to talk for minutes together.

Shri Muhammed Elias: That is why the co-operation of the employed workers is very very necessary for running this scheme properly. To get the co-operation of the old and experienced workers the trade union is the only organisation which can persuade the old workers to co-operate with the apprentices. That is why the representatives of the trade union movement must be there in the Councils. Otherwise the scheme will fail to give proper education to the apprentices.

Another thing must be there in the Bill and that is the provision for higher technical training to young workers who are already employed in the factory. Young workers have got many ambitions which are very welcome. They also want to be very good skilled workers and technicians. But if a young worker is admitted inside the factory as a skilled or as a semi-skilled worker he never gets a chance to get proper training to become a better skilled worker. There is no provision in our country in any factory to give a little higher

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theoretical training to young skilled workers who are already employed in the factory as ordinary workers. There is no provision in this Bill for training of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers to become highly skilled workers, good technicians, supervisers or engineers. In many foreign countries I have found that there is a proper scheme and proper amenities are given to young workers who are already employed in the factory to make them good technicians, highly skilled workers and engineers. In our country we do not have a scheme of such type. Here young workers who did not get any opportunity to study in schools in their young age go to the night schools for study after their working hours and pass their matriculation or higher secondary examination. Then they appear at the Intermediate examination and pass the B.A. examination and so on. There are many workers who are studying on their own and are passing examinations after examinations. If the Government takes a little initiative, young workers who are already working in the factory as unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers will not only get theoretical training but will at the same time get general education also. Some provision must be made in this Bill for higher technical and theoretical training to young workers who are already working in the factory and for general higher education to young workers already working in the factory. Here I shall request the hon. Minister to make some sort of a provision in the Bill for giving more higher technical training outside India. Many workers, technicians and engineers in our country are trying their best to have technical training in foreign countries on their own. We have found that some workers got appointments on the basis of advertisements of West German firms. They get chance. Many workers have also gone abroad with the ambition that they will become good engineers after working there for three or four years and that when they return to India they will be able to serve our country in a better way. But what is happening in West Germany is, I must say, a very ridiculous thing. West German firms take the workers and engineers to give them good work. They also assure the workers that they will have good training also. But when these people reach West Germany they are forced to work as unskilled workers there. They are forced to load and unload wagons and to work as coolies. Because of this many workers have left West Germany out of frustration and returned to India or have gone to other countries. Because of their ambition they go but they are not getting a proper opportunity to have higher technical training in other countries. But many Socialist countries because they are very short of technical hands and working personnel are very eager to take workers from our country for giving them higher technical training. I am telling this from my own experience. In 1958 I was elected as a delegate to the Third International Metal and Engineering Conference which was held in Prague. At that time I was given the responsibility of preparing a report on under-developed countries. I studied the reports of ILO and UNO and many Government reports also on under-developed countries. I found that every under-developed country was having very great difficulty in training its workers. So I proposed a scheme over there in the Conference that under-developed countries must be given opportunities through their trade unions to train their young workers in Socialist countries. At the Government level there are certain opportunities now. Workers and engineers can go. But at the trade union level no worker can get any opportunity. Therefore, the trade unions must have a scheme to give certain opportunities to the workers to have higher technical training abroad. According to that, in 1959 they accepted our scheme and offered 15 scholarships to our trade union, the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of

India. They have requested us to send 15 workers who will be given higher technical training in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Rumania. But we know very well that if the trade union requests the Government, the Government will never allow the young workers to go to these countries to have their higher technical study. This opportunity has been availed of by other underdeveloped countries like the Latin American countries, Arab and African countries, which are newly independent. They send their workers to these countries.

The scheme is for 4 or 5 years. First, they will teach these young workers the language of the respective countries and they will receive higher technical training for three years. Till now we have been offered chances for 45 students, but we could not send a single student due to difficulties of passport. Since we are experiencing shortage of skilled workers in this field, there must be certain provision that if any trade union can manage to send their workers abroad for higher technical training or if the workers themselves can manage to go abroad, they should be allowed. Till now the only country where some technicians used to go for higher training was England. But as you know, U.K. has now put a restriction. They have passed a Bill in the last session of their Parliament that Indians and others will not be allowed to go to England, as they used to go till now.

In the socialist countries, lakhs of employments are there. They want more and more people to go to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries where the workers can get proper technical training. Government should make some arrangement and they must cooperate with the trade unions to send their members and workers abroad to have their higher technical training. I request the hon. Minister to make certain provisions in this Bill for proper technical training abroad also.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. If the loopholes which I have mentioned are removed, it will be better. I request the hon. Minister to send this Bill to a Select Committee, so that it can be properly scrutinised and passed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: While welcoming this Bill as a great step forward in the field of training future workers for working out the economic and industrial salvation of this country, I am afraid the matter requires to be looked into more closely. I agree with the previous speaker that it would have been better if the Government had thought it fit to commit this Bill to a Select Committee. It is rather surprising that it is only in the Third Five Year Plan that we are making provision for training of apprentices. I thought a Bill of this type should have been introduced during the first Five Year Plan itself.

In a legislation of this kind, it is essential to provide for several matters. I shall briefly refer to some of the matters which have been incorporated in this Bill. The minimum educational qualifications and the minimum standards of physical fitness required for apprenticeship are to be prescribed later on by rules. If we go through this Bill, we find that everything is left to be prescribed by rules. There is hardly anything which this Bill firmly and finally lays down.

Take for example, the most important aspect of the Bill, the contract of apprenticeship between the employer and the apprentice. The Bill only says that the contract should contain such terms as are mutually agreeable between the employer and the apprentice and it should be registered with the Apprenticeship Adviser. There is no provision made for giving a minimum wage. I agree with the previous speaker who said that some minimum wage should be prescribed for the apprentices. All that the Bill

[Shri Naushir Bharucha].

says is that he shall not be paid less than what is prescribed in the contract itself. It is obvious that when an apprentice is in need of training, he will agree to any type of contract with the employer. It was desirable that a model contract between the employer and the apprentice should have been prescribed and some minimum remuneration also should have been laid down.

As the Bill stands, will the Minimum Wages Act apply to apprentices? It will not, because apprentices have been excluded from the application of all types of labour legislation. I quite understand the reason for excluding the application of labour legislation to apprentices, but this Bill itself should have provided for some sort of minimum wage.

Also, it has been provided that the apprentice will not be allowed to work overtime nor be entitled to piece work wages nor can he participate in bonus or incentive schemes nor receive any other type of allowances. I cannot understand why he cannot receive any other type of allowances. I think in all these matters, it is very necessary that the Government should have laid down the minimum standards in the Bill itself and not left it to the employer and the apprentices in an uneven contest to settle the terms of apprenticeship.

While it is true that the Bill says that the same standards with regard to safety shall be observed in regard to factory apprentices as are being observed in the case of factory operators, I feel in one direction, the Bill should have gone further and provided a minimum amount of compensation with regard to injury. Whilst it is true that there is some distinction in the matter of payment of compensation to a workman who is skilled or semi-skilled and to an apprentice, still I believe human lives are the same whether a person calls himself an apprentice or a skilled workman. I do not see any reason why the Workmen's Compensation Act which prescribes a very bare compensation for injuries and fatal accidents should not be made applicable to apprentices.

12.38 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

If I understood the hon. Minister correctly when he moved the Bill, he said that some adjustment would be made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that different types of scale will be provided. What I am urging is, while you cannot apply labour legislation *in toto*, parts of labour legislation must be made applicable to apprentices, because otherwise, they lay themselves open to exploitation being called apprentices, actually being semi-skilled or skilled workers

Also, in the matter of hours of work, leave and holidays, I fail to see why some standards which are made applicable to workmen should not be made applicable to apprentices. Coming to the question of quality of training, which is to my mind a very important issue, much will depend upon the course prescribed for various industries and occupations by the National Council. Of course, while things should have been left to the Council or to any other body for prescribing different curricula, I am of the opinion that the Bill leaves everything too vague on this point. For example, in the matter of practical training, it leaves it to the employer, saying that the employer will make suitable arrangements for providing such training. What the suitable arrangements will be, I really do not know. This suitability will vary from factory to factory depending upon the attitude of the factory manager towards the apprentices.

Coming to the question of the cost of the training, so far as related training is concerned, I can understand, the Government are going to bear the cost. With regard to the recurring cost, I really do not know why a distinction has been made between con-

cerns employing more than 500 and less than 500 workers. Possibly, it is on the basis that the bigger concerns can shoulder the added burden of training and the smaller concerns cannot. I, for one, feel that it is necessary to devise a grant-in-aid code along the lines of the grant-in-aid code of the schools and it should be made applicable irrespective of the fact whether the apprentice was working in a factory which was employing more or less than 500 people.

Coming to the question of designating the apprentice as a trainee and not as a worker, I quite see the reason for making the distinction. But, then, it is possible, while an apprentice is being designated as a trainee, he is likely to lose many of the benefits which labour welfare legislations confer on the workers. I am, therefore, of the opinion that there should have been a section included which would have prescribed the minimum benefits to which an apprentice would be statutorily entitled irrespective of any contract of service or not.

Regarding the question of the Authorities under the Act, it is rather strange that the Bill does not make any provision for the functions which the National Council has to discharge in relation to the Act. The same thing applies with regard to the State Councils. So far as the National Council is concerned, we are told that National Council means the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades established by the resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, as far back as 1956. I am not aware what the constitution of the National Council is. But, I think that a body that was created for the purpose of resettlement and employment as far back as 1956 cannot have in its composition suitable personnel which will be in a position to discharge the obligations entrusted to them under this Bill. I am of the opinion that, that body requires to be re-constituted and the hon. Minister would do well to take this House into confidence and inform this House what the constitution is going to be or whether the same body is going to be kept intact. I agree with the previous speaker who said that an element of representation from the trade unions is necessary. After all, it is the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. It is the trade union which understands the position of the apprentices better than the employer or any other gentleman who may have been invited by the Government to serve on the National Council.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Trade unions are represented on that Council.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not aware of the composition; that is what I said.

The other point which I desire to emphasise is that I am not satisfied that the Authorities which have been enumerated in clause 23 will be in a position to discharge the obligations under the Act. Let us appreciate this fact that in providing for the training of apprentices, we are undertaking a huge movement of educating our rising generation in vocational training, that is as big a thing as giving primary education to millions of our children, if this is going to be a serious matter. I am of opinion that the National Council's functions should be bifurcated from the functions of another body which is required to be created and which will look after the administrative aspects of the entire Act. I, therefore believe that it would have been better if we had created an autonomous body. For example, we have got the Universities which examine the pupils, and provide for degree, certificate and diploma courses and things like that. If we had created another body side by side, entrusted with the task of administering the Act, I think it would be better, the National Council being asked only to look to the limited work of prescribing the various courses for the different types of apprentices in the different trades and industries.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha].

As I said, while welcoming this Bill on the ground that for the first time an effort is being made for the systematic training of apprentices, so that our developing economy may be able to have a pool of skilled workers for our industrial progress and expansion, I am of opinion that the Bill requires to be carefully looked into and I think it is very desirable, even at this belated stage, if the Government thought it advisable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. I would ask the Government to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. As it is, we have waited for 12 years for this Bill to come into existence. A few months delay is not likely to matter much, particularly if we can produce a Bill which will be fool-proof and knave-proof in the various directions in which it makes provisions for the training of apprentices and skilled workers. With these words, I appeal to the Government to consider whether they would not accept the suggestion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : सभानेत्री महोदया, जो बिल पेश किया गया है उस का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं । इस बिल को केवल श्रमिकों की दृष्टि से नहीं बल्कि देश की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए । जब इस बिल के ऊपर हम विचार करते हैं तो दरअसल हमें ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इस बिल को कानूनी रूप दिया गया और इस का बराबर अमल कराया गया तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय पर काफी अच्छा असर पड़ेगा ।

आज जब हम पबलिक सैक्टर अथवा प्राइवेट सैक्टर को देखते हैं तो हमें उन में कुशल श्रमिकों की कमी अक्सर महसूस होती है । जाहिर है कि इस कमी के होने के कारण जहां जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पाता है । साथ ही जो क्वालिटी चाहिये वह क्वालिटी भी प्राप्त नहीं होती है ।

हमें भी दूसरे देशों में इस को देखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है और हम वहां यह पाते हैं कि क्या तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर में और क्या तो पबलिक सैक्टर में, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की गई है कि जिन उद्योगों को कुशल श्रमिकों की जरूरत होती है उन्हें कुशल श्रमिक आसानी से मिल सकें । लेकिन इस के विपरीत हम अपने देश में क्या पाते हैं ? हम ने अपने यहां देखा है कि कुछ समय ऐसा भी आता है जब कुशल श्रमिकों के अभाव के कारण उद्योगों के अन्दर काफी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी रहती हैं । कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि ५० प्रतिशत उत्पादन भी नहीं होता और जो होता भी है उस में जो क्वालिटी चाहिए वह क्वालिटी हमें प्राप्त नहीं हो पाती है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है और इस के अनुसार अगर हम श्रमिकों को आवश्यक ट्रेनिंग दिलाने की उचित व्यवस्था करते हैं और उन्हें बराबर ट्रेनिंग मिलती है तो एम्पलायमेंट की दृष्टि से, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, क्वालिटी की दृष्टि से और हमारी नेशनल इनकम की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा ।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हम ने उत्पादन का टार्गेट ठहराया है और इस बात पर भी जोर दिया है कि क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव हो तो वह जभी हो सकती है जबकि व्यवसाय और उद्योगों के अन्दर हमें कुशल कारीगर व श्रमिक मिलें । उन के ऊपर बड़ा आधार है । इस बिल में खास तौर पर यही बात कही गई है कि श्रमिकों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दिये जाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये । उद्योग-व्यवसाय के ऊपर भी इस व्यवस्था का अच्छा असर पड़ेगा । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कल अपने प्रस्तावक-भाषण में थोड़े में बहुत अधिक कहा है, इसलिये इस विषय में मुझे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

अभी कुछ मित्रों ने इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की बात कही है । मैं इस मत का नहीं हूं, क्योंकि इस बिल को पेश हुए काफ़ी अरसा हो गया है । पिछले अधिवेशन में इस पर डिस्कशन होने वाला था और ऐन वक्त पर वह रह गया, नहीं तो वह पिछले अधिवेशन में ही पास हो गया होता । आज यह देख कर दुख होता है कि कुछ मित्रों ने इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की बात तो कही है, लेकिन उन की तरफ़ से एक भी अमेंडमेंट इस के संबंध में नहीं आया है । इस बात का भी दुख है कि जो माननीय सदस्य लेबर का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का दावा करते हैं, जो अपने आप को सैंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन आरगेनाइजेशन्ज के मेम्बर बताते हैं, उन्हों ने भी कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं रक्खा और न किसी अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा यह कहा कि इस कौंसिल में लेबर का प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिये । आज, जबकि लोक सभा का यह अधिवेशन थोड़े समय के लिए चलने वाला है, अगर वह यह बात कहें कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जाये, जिस के परिणाम-स्वरूप शायद यह लैप्स हो जाये और इस पर अमल न हो, तो इस का अर्थ तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना को लंगड़ा-लूला बनाने के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं है । यह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले ही इस सिद्धान्त को कार्य रूप में परिणत किया जाना चाहिए था । इस में इतना समय बीत गया, इस पर दुख होता है । अगर उद्योग के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती है, तो उस से उद्योग को फ़ायदा होगा और साथ ही मजदूरों का लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड भी बढ़ेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केवल स्लोगन्ज से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । श्रमिकों की इनकम बढ़ाने से ही उन का लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ेगा । इस बिल को पास करने में देरी करने से श्रमिकों का नुक्सान होगा ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, जोकि बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं । मैं ने लगभग तेरह अमेंडमेंट रखे हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इन अमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार करने से इस बिल पर अमल कराने में गवर्नमेंट और उद्योग को मदद मिलेगी ।

यह कानून किस समय, किस क्षेत्र में, किस उद्योग में लागू किया जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में सारा अधिकार केन्द्रीय शासन ने अपने हाथ में रखा है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस के साथ ही राज्य शासनों को भी इस बात का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे जब चाहें, इस बिल को किसी उद्योग या क्षेत्र में लागू कर सकें । इसका कारण यह है कि इस विषय में उद्योगपतियों और ट्रेड यूनियन्स में पस्पर बात-चीत होने का सवाल आता है और स्टेट लेवल पर ऐसा करना अधिक सुविधाजनक होगा । शासन केवल कानून बना देने से ही उस पर अमल नहीं करा सकता है । अगर इस में काम करने वालों, श्रमिकों और उद्योग-पतियों का पूरा सहयोग हो, तभी उस पर अमल हो सकता है, नहीं तो बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा । इस लिये इस कानून में यह संशोधन करने की जरूरत है कि यह अधिकार राज्य शासनों को दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे इस कानून को कब, किस क्षेत्र में, किस उद्योग में लागू करें ।

इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि जिन ट्रेनीज या ऐप्रेन्टिसिज ने किसी टेक्निकल इन्स्टीट्यूट में तालीम पाई हो, उन्हें प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और जिन्होंने किसी टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट में कोई डिप्लोमा प्राप्त नहीं किया है, उन्हें प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग और बेसिक ट्रेनिंग दोनों दी जायेंगी । जो एग्रीमेंट होगा, उस में इस ट्रेनिंग का समय निश्चित किया जायेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल में

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत बसिक ट्रेनिंग अर्थात् बुनियादी ट्रेनिंग और प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग यानी व्यवहारिक ट्रेनिंग को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये। धारा ६ में ट्रेनिंग के समय का उल्लेख किया गया है और धारा ९ में बेसिक और प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग का उल्लेख किया गया है। लेकिन डेफिनेशन में केवल ट्रेनिंग का ही जिक्र किया गया है और यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि ट्रेनिंग कौन सी होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि परिभाषा में दोनों बातें आनी चाहिये और बेसिक ट्रेनिंग और प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिये अलग अलग अवधि निश्चित की जानी चाहिये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं भोपाल में स्थित हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज के ट्रेनीज का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। पहले भारत सरकार ने यह तय किया कि उन ट्रेनीज, का, जिन की संख्या हजारों में होगी, ट्रेनिंग पीरियड अठारह महीने का होगा और उसके बाद उनको काम दे दिया जायेगा और वेतन वगैरह चालू हो जायेगा। लेकिन बाद में मैनेजमेंट ने विचार किया कि बेसिक ट्रेनिंग का पीरियड ठहराया गया है और इस के साथ ही प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग भी दी जानी चाहिये और इन लोगों को प्लांट में भेजना चाहिये। जिन्होंने यह तय किया कि प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग की अवधि तीन महीने हो और उसके बाद एक परीक्षा हो। जो ट्रेनीज उस परीक्षा में पास हो गये, उन को तो प्लांट में लगा दिया जायेगा और जो पास न हुये, उन को तीन महीने का प्रशिक्षण और लेना होगा जो शुरू में नहीं ठहराया गया था। इस प्रकार ट्रेनिंग का पीरियड कुल मिला कर दो साल का हो गया। जब मन माने तौर से प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये तीन महीने की अवधि और बढ़ा कर रखी गयी तो वहां पर हड़ताल हुई।

इन परिस्थितियों में यह आवश्यक है कि पहले से ही यह ठहरा देना चाहिये कि प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग और बेसिक ट्रेनिंग का पीरियड क्या होगा। मने इस सम्बन्ध में एक संशोधन भी रखा है।

इस बिल के द्वारा यह ठहराया गया है कि किसी उद्योग व्यवसाय में एप्रेन्टिसिज की संख्या वहां काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के परिमाण के आधार पर निश्चित की जायेगी और ऐसा एक एग्रीमेंट के द्वारा तय किया जायेगा। लेकिन इस के साथ ही उद्योगपतियों को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि अगर वे चाहें, तो अपने उद्योग में उस संख्या से अधिक भी एप्रेंन्टिसज रख सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस से बड़ी गड़बड़ी होगी। जहां तक प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग का प्रश्न है, उस में ऐसा नहीं है कि एप्रेंटिसिज प्लांट में केवल ट्रेनिंग ही लेते हैं, वे उत्पादन भी करते हैं और उन के द्वारा प्लांट में काम भी होता है। अक्सर देखा गया है और आज भी देखा जाता है कि सभी उद्योग एप्रेन्टिसिज रखते हैं, हालांकि इस बारे में कुछ निश्चित नियम नहीं होता है कि उन को क्या दिया जाये, या उन से क्या काम लिया जाये। इस व्यवस्था का परिणाम आखिर में यह होगा कि एक ओर उद्योगपति एप्रेंटिसिज की संख्या अधिक कर देंगे और दूसरी ओर श्रमिकों की संख्या कम कर देंगे। एप्रेंटिसों को भी मैं आप को बताऊं वे मनमाने ढंग से रखेंगे। जिन को वे चाहेंगे रखेंगे जिन को नहीं चाहेंगे नहीं रखेंगे। आपने जो संख्या कम से कम ठहराई है उससे अधिक भी वे उनको थोड़े पैसों में रख लेंगे। इसका नतीजा वही होगा जो आज तक होता रहा है झगड़े पैदा होंगे। आज तक ऐसा ही होता आया है कि नीचे से ऊपर तक जहां भी आप जाओ अपनों की सुनवाई होती है, गैरवालों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ट्रेनीज के अन्दर, एप्रेंटिसिस के अन्दर भी यही बात होने वाली है। मैं आपको एक जगह की मिसाल दे सकता हूं। उस कार-

खाने का जो मालिक है, जो सेठ जो हैं, उनका जो रसोइया है, वह उस कारखाने में वैलफेयर आफिसर के तौर पर काम कर रहा है । इस तरह की बातें सभी कारखानों में होती हैं । इस तरह की बातें न हों, इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । आपका जो कानून है और उस कानून का जो मंशा है, उस पर बराबर अमल होना चाहिये । इस दृष्टि से यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आप इसका नियमन इस प्रकार से करें कि एक निश्चित संख्या से अधिक वे ट्रेनीज को न रख सकें । आप चाहें तो संख्या को अधिक ठहरा सकते हैं लेकिन उससे अधिक रखने की उनको छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । आपके पास फिगर्ज हैं कि किस किस उद्योग में, किस किस कारखाने में श्रमिकों की गैरहाजिरी का परिमाण कितना होगा । कहीं पर वह १५ प्रतिशत होता है, कहीं पर १२ प्रतिशत होता है, कहीं पर १० प्रतिशत होता है । अहमदाबाद जैसे शहर में जहां अच्छा आर्गेनाइजेशन है, वहां गैर-हाजिरी का परिमाण बहुत ही कम है । इस परिणाम में आप दो प्रतिशत या तीन प्रतिशत या चार प्रतिशत और या पांच प्रतिशत ट्रेनीज अधिक ले सकते हैं । लेकिन इस मामले में बिल्कुल ही खुली छूट उद्योगपतियों को नहीं दी जानी चाहिये कि वे जितने भी चाहें रख लें । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो इस बिल के कानून बन जाने के बाद इसको अमली रूप देने में आपको मुश्किल होगी और जिस रूप में इस पर अमल होना चाहिये, उस रूप में इस पर अमल नहीं आप करा सकेंगे ।

13 hrs.

इस बिल के कानून बन जाने के बाद प्रटिस उद्योगों में काम करेंगे और आपने बिल में रखा है कि इन एप्रेंटिसों के बरताव और डिसिप्लिन के सम्बन्ध में वही कानून इन पर लागू होंगे, वही स्टेंडिंग आर्डर्ज लागू होंगे जोकि दूसरे श्रमिकों पर लागू होते हैं । यह सब तो ठीक है । इनको सजा देने की जब बात आई तब तो अन्य श्रमिकों को सजा देने के कानून के मुताबिक आपने इनको सजा दे दी और इन पर वे कानून और स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्ज लागू कर दिए । लेकिन अगर उस उद्योग में, उस विभाग में, उस प्लांट में जो एप्रेंटिस काम करते हैं, उनको लाभ देने की बात आती है, फायदा पहुंचाने की बात आती है और उसके बारे में जो कानून हैं आप कहते हैं, वे इन पर लागू नहीं होंगे, उनसे वे मुक्त होंगे और उनका फायदा उनको नहीं मिल सकेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उनको ट्रेनिंग दें और कहीं भी दें, इसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन किसी प्लांट में, किसी उद्योग में जहां उत्पादन होता है, वहां प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिये जो एप्रेंटिस जाते हैं, वहां पर उनको बराबर उन कानूनों का लाभ मिलना चाहिये जिनका उन उद्योगों में, उन प्लांटों में काम करने वाले अन्य श्रमिकों को मिलता है । अगर उनको इन लाभों से अलग रखा गया तो उसका फायदा एम्प्लायर्ज ही उठाने वाले हैं और उससे श्रमिकों को लास होने वाला है । यह मेरा निश्चित मत है । आपने श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में ओवर-टाइम के बारे में फैक्टरी एक्ट के अन्दर यह ठहराया है कि अगर उनको देरी तक काम करना पड़ता है तो उनको ओवर - टाइम मिलेगा । अब प्रेक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिये जो एप्रेंटिस किसी प्लांट में जाते हैं, उन्हें भी मैं समझता हूं उसी आधार पर ओवर-टाइम का पैसा मिलना चाहिये जिस आधार पर कि उस प्लांट में काम करने वाले अन्य श्रमिकों को मिलता है । क्या कारण है कि आप उनको इस से वंचित रखते हैं ? आपने फैक्टरी एक्ट के अन्दर यह ठहराया है कि किसी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को जो ओवर-टाइम मिलगा वह उनको वेतन वगैरह जो मिलता है, उसका डबल मिलेगा, तो फिर इनको भी अपने वेतन आदि का डबल क्यों न मिले? डिसिप्लि और बर्ताव आदि के सम्बन्ध में, सजा देने के

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

सम्बन्ध में तो उन पर वही नियम लागू होंगे जो कि अन्य श्रमिकों पर लाग होते हैं, तो फिर जहां लाभ की बात हो, उन लाभों से इनको क्यों अलग रखा जाता है, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि लाभ भी उनको अन्य श्रमिकों की भांति ही मिलना चाहिये।

अब म जो बकाया रकम श्रमिकों की और एप्रेंटिसों की निकलती है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आपने श्रमिकों के बारे में तो यह ठहरा रखा है कि अगर उनकी कोई बकाया रकम निकलती है तो पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट के अनुसार वे आगे जा सकते हैं, कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं? लेकिन यह बात एप्रेंटिसों पर लागू नहीं होती है। अगर किसी की कोई बकाया रकम एम्प्लायर के पास निकलती है तो उसको चक्कर काटने होंगे, इस रकम को वसूल करने के लिये। इससे बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना उनको करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते इस बिल में इसकी गुंजाइश रखी जानी चाहिये, कोई ऐसी धारा भी रखी जानी चाहिये कि अगर किसी एप्रेंटिस की कोई बकाया रकम निकलती है तो उस धारा के अनुसार वह रकम वसूल की जा सकती है। श्रमिकों के लिये रकम को वसूल करने के लिये अपने फैक्टरी एक्ट में, पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट में और दूसरी जगह ऐसा ठहराया है कि किस तरह से यह और प्राविडेंट फंड की रकमें वसूल की जा सकती हैं और यह भी कहा है कि लैंड रेवेन्यू एक्ट के तहत उनको फौरन वसूल भी किया जा सकता है। यह ब कुछ होने के बाद भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता होने के बाद भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि श्रमिकों की लाखों करोड़ों की रकम एम्प्लायर्ज के पास पड़ी हुई है जो वसूल नहीं हुई हैं। जब कानून होते हुए भी उस को वसूल नहीं किया जा सका है तो फिर इन एप्रेंटिसों के सम्बन्ध में जहां कोई कानूनी आधार ही नहीं है, कैसे रकम वसूल होगी और उन्हें कितनी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा, इसका अनुमान आप खुद लगा सकते हैं। कोई धारा इस सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में न होने से बड़ी कठिनाई होगी और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप का ध्यान जाए।

इस बिल में यह भी लिखा है कि एप्रेंटिस और एम्पलायर के बीच जो एग्रीमेंट होगा, उसको दोनों में से कोई भी जब चाहे, समाप्त कर सकता है। यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इस से बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। इस से तो कानून का कोई रूप ही नहीं रह जायेगा। एम्पलायर ने चाहा तो एग्रीमेंट समाप्त हो गया और अगर एप्रेंटिस ने चाहा, तो वह खत्म हो गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो आपका एडवाइजर है, वह कारणों की जांच कर के लिखित रूप में अगर यह न देदे कि एग्रीमेंट को समाप्त कर दिया जाये तब तक उसको समाप्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जो एडवाइजर या रजिस्ट्रार आपने इसके अन्दर ठहराया है, जब तक वह इसके सम्बन्ध में लिखकर न देदे तब तक उस एग्रीमेंट को समाप्त हुआ नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये। वह कारणों की जांच करने के बाद लिख कर दे सकता है और तब ही इस समझौते को समाप्त हुआ समझा जाना चाहये।

जो बातें मैंने कही ह, मेरा नम्र निवेदन है, उन पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार किया जाये। जो १३ अमेंडमेंट्स मैंने रखी हैं, वे मैंने अपनी दृष्टि से नहीं रखी हैं, बल्कि आपकी मदद करने के लिये रखी हैं। इन अमेंडमेंट्स को स्वीकार अगर कर लिया जाता है तो इस कानून को अमली रूप देने में आपको बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। यह एप्रेंटिस ट्रेनिंग कोर्स जो शुरू किये जाने वाले हैं, इसके बारे में जो निर्णय हुआ है, उसमें ट्रेड युनियंज का जबर्दस्त हाथ है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरी आइ०

एन० टी० यू० सी० का तो बहुत ही जबर्दस्त हाथ है। अगर बुनियादी तरीके से इस सवाल को किसी ने उठाया हो तो इसका श्रेय आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० को मिलना चाहिये। इस पर अमल कराने में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह युनियन दूसरी यूनियन्स से और गवर्नमेंट्स से भी प्रथम रहने वाली है। जितने भी आपने लेबर लेजिस्लेशंज बनाये हैं उन पर अमल कराने में आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का प्रमुख हाथ है रहा और उसने इनको सफल बनाया है। मैं आपको अपने प्रदश की बात ही बताता हूं। हर एक कानून के बारे में दूसरे देशों के मुकाबिले में सब से बेहतरीन सहयोग आपको आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० से ही मिला होगा और उसने इन सब लाज को सेंट पर सेंट सफल करके दिखाया है। आप वर्कर्ज एजुकेशन को लीजिये, उद्योगों के मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरों की भागीदारी प्रथा को लीजिये, इन सभी क्षेत्रों में उसने पूर्ण सहयोग दिया है और इन कानूनों को सफल करके दिखाया है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन्डियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में इस बारे में निर्णय होता है और आई० एल० ओ० का यह सिद्धांत भी है और सारी बातें हैं कि श्रमिकों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिले लेकिन इसमें श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि शुरू से ले कर अन्त तक कहीं दिखाई नहीं देते हैं। इसका क्या कारण है? हमें अछूत क्यों माना जाता है जब कि भारत में संविधान के अनुसार छुआछूत खत्म हो गई है। आखीर में सवाल यह आता है कि इसको सफल बनाया जाये, इस को यह किया जाये, इसको वह किया जाये। लेकिन आप ने भूपाल हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स में क्या किया? तमाम अप्रेंटिस ट्रेनीज जो थे उन पर यह बन्दिश लगा दी गई कि वे ट्रेड यूनियन के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते और उन के बारे में ट्रेड यूनियन वाले नहीं बोल सकते। अन्त में जब हड़ताल हुई। तब जो लोग वहां ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को चला रहे हैं उनसे तो हड़ताल तोड़ने का सहयोग मांगा गया और समझौते के लिये उन को अलग रखा गया और ऐसे ट्रेड यूनियन वालों को बुला कर दूसरे प्रदेशों से जिनका वहां से कोई वास्ता नहीं है, कहा गया कि यह लोग अनशन कर रहे हैं उन्हें आश्वाशन दे कर कि आपकी मांग मंजूर कर ली गई है आप उन्हें मोसम्बी का रस पिला कर अनशन समाप्त करायें। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जिस ट्रेड यूनियन से हम डील करते हैं, जो उस उद्योग में प्रतिनिधि यूनियन हैं, सारी की सारी बातें हैं, उन से मैनेजमेंट बात नहीं करता है और ऐसे ट्रेड यूनियन के आदमियों को बुला कर जिन का वहां और उस प्रदेश में कुछ लेना देना नहीं है, आपके चेयरमैन साहब हेवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स के अन्दर कहते हैं कि यह लोग अनशन कर रहे हैं उनकी मांग मंजूर हैं इन्हें आप रस पिला दीजिये। यह तो एक ऐसी चीज हो गई, जिस में बुनियादी बात को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता। आप को सही दृष्टि से सोचना होगा। आप ने इस बिल में केन्द्रीय और स्टेट लेवल पर जो कौंसिल बनाई हैं उसमें एम्प्लायर्स के प्रतिनिधि रक्खे, आप ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के प्रतिनिधि रक्खे, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि रक्खे, तरह तरह के प्रतिनिध रक्खे, लेकिन जो सही तौर से लेबर के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जो खुद लेबरर्स हैं, जो ट्रेनिंग लेने वाले अपरेन्टिस हैं, जो प्लान्ट में काम करने वाले हैं, आप उन की परवाह नहीं करते हैं और उनके प्रतिनिध नहीं रखे हैं। जब तक किसी अपरेन्टिस को इस की तालीम नहीं मिलेगी कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का सही दृष्टिकोण क्या है, और उस को न समझ कर वहां पर हड़ताल हो गई, तब तक आप के यहां डिसिप्लिन रहने वाली नहीं है। आज एक एक श्रमिक को समझना चाहिये कि सही ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट क्या है। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि द्वितीय

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

पंच वर्षीय योजना में यह ठहराया गया था कि श्रमिकों को सही ट्रेड यूनियन मवमट की ओर ले जाना है ताकि उस को उस का पूरा ज्ञान हो जाये और उस का वह पूरा अध्ययन करे, और इस लिये आप ने वर्कर्स एजुकेशन की शुरूआत की। एक तरफ आप वर्कर्स एजुकेशन चला रहे हैं, दूसरी ओर जिस कौंसिल में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिये, स्टेट लेवेल पर और सेंट्रल लेवेल पर, वहां पर लेबर के प्रतिनिधित्व का नाम भी नहीं है। इस के बारे में भी मेरे संशोधन हैं, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन के बारे में आप सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार करेंगे। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि ट्रेनीज को भी ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट से अलग नहीं रक्खा जाना चाहिये। बल्कि उस में यह साफ करना चाहिये कि ट्रेनिंग पाने के लिये अगर कोई भी अपरेन्टिस आयेगा तो वह ट्रेड यूनियन का मेम्बर बन सकता है, और ट्रेड यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में उस को भी वही अधिकार होंगे जो अन्य श्रमिकों को हैं। आज क्या हो रहा है। एक आदमी सड़क के ऊपर चला जा रहा है, वह किसी मिल में दाखिल होता है और बदली कार्ड लेता है। आप का जो इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है उस में आप ने स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स बनाये हैं और उन में जोड़ दिया कि उद्योग व्यवसाय में काम करने वाले किसी श्रमिक को दाखिल किया जायेगा तो उसे प्रथम बदली कार्ड दिया जायगा जिसमें यह लिखा जायेगा कि वह किस डिपार्टमेंट, किस शिफ्ट में काम करता है और क्या काम करता है, इस की निश्चित सूचना कार्ड में लिखी जायेगी।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must finish now. He has spoken for almost half an hour, and there are a large number of speakers.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: १३ अमेंडमेंट हैं, उन के लिये आधा घंटा ज्यादा नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: On that he can speak at the second reading. He cannot take up that time now because there are another six or seven speakers.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा: आप चाहती हैं तो मैं बैठा जाता हूं।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I welcome this Bill. A Bill of this nature should have come earlier. We have passed through two Plans, and industrial development of a considerable size has been going on, and all through we have been feeling the difficulty about trained personnel and trained craftsmen.

It is an admitted fact that the *per capita* production of Indian labour is considerably lower than that of labour in other industrially advanced countries. The real reason for this is that our craftsmen and labour engaged in factories and industries are not properly trained and so they cannot produce as much as they ought to. Therefore, there is necessity of having trained personnel to run our industrial units from the lowest bottom up to the top.

It has been estimated in the Third Plan report that during the Third Plan we would require about 13 lakh new craftsmen trained in their own arts and crafts. And for that there is hardly any scheme as yet. A voluntary scheme was tried some years ago, but it did not prove a success. So, the necessity for some sort of compulsion is admitted, and the Third Plan has stated:

> "Legislation will shortly be introduced for placing apprenticeship on a compulsory basis".

But I find that the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment yesterday, while explaining the Bill, was feeling somewhat shy about the compulsion element of this Bill. He was rather

anxious to explain that the main object of the Bill was not compulsion but regulation of apprenticeship. But I think it should be clearly admitted tha the main element of this Bill is compulsion, because the voluntary scheme for training of apprentices has failed, and so the necessity for having some compulsory measures is felt.

Mr. Chairman: May I enquire how long the hon. Member will take, because I am afraid some Members have taken a very long time.

Shri A. C. Guha. How much time does the Chair propose to allow?

Mr. Chairman: According to the time fixed, we should finish the first reading by 1.45. The hon. Minister would like to have 20 minutes. So, if he can finish by another five or ten minutes, it would be helpful.

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall try to finish by 1.30.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): More time should be given for this Bill. This is a very important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The whole Bill has to be through by 2.30.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think you can extend the time.

Mr. Chairman: I think there are amendments only by Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma. I do not think there are any other amendments. And he has spoken for a very long time. So, I propose that if it is not inconvenient we can possibly leave only about 15 minutes for the second reading. I will permit him to move his amendments.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not possible to extend the time?

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : एक एक अमेंडमेंट के लिये दो दो मिनट दें तब भी २६ मिनट हो जाते हैं ।

Shri A. C. Guha. Anyhow, it is no use cutting into my time.

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are rather important. Is it the desire of the House that we should extend the time for this Bill?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: At least by one hour.

Mr. Chairman: Then, may be we can extend it. Then I think the hon. Minister can be called a little later, and the Member may continue. The first reading we shall take right up to at least 2.15.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 2.45.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see. There is a very large number of speakers. So, I would request the speakers to be concise in their remarks and finish in ten minutes each.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Very difficult.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I make a suggestion? Can you not extend the time by half an hour?

Mr. Chairman: Beyond one hour? We have already extended it by one hour.

Shri A. C. Guha: Madam, as you have restricted the time, I would not go into the background of the Bill but would rather concentrate on the provisions of the Bill.

I have stated that I welcome this Bill. Rather it is quite late; it ought to have come at the beginning of the Second Plan. But the Bill is not quite clear on many points. This Bill lays before you just a skeleton and the entire picture has been kept vague and everything is to be prescribed. I think it is not proper for Government to ask this House to pass a Bill where all the relevant provisions are to be prescribed by rules, such as the ratio of apprentices to the number of workers in any particular industry,

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the duration of apprenticeship, the syllabi, stipends and remuneration for the lecturers, the remuneration for the members of the councils and other bodies to be set up under this Bill etc. Everything is to be decided either by the Central Government or by the National Council. The House is asked simply to pass a Bill setting up certain authorities who will exercise certain powers and decide many things which will come subsequently under the supervision of this House in an indirect way through the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House. I think it is not proper that all these relevant matters should be kept out of discussion of this House.

It is more regrettable that the hon. Minister did not give yesterday any indication as to the ratio of apprentices to the number of workers in each industry or of the duration or of the stipend. He could have given us at least an approximate idea of all these things.

This Bill envisages the setting up of a number of authorities. I would refer you to Chapter III. The authorities to be set up are, the National Council—which already exists but that is going to have certain powers under this Bill—the Central Apprenticeship Council, the State Council, the State Apprenticeship Council, The Central Apprenticeship Adviser and the State Apprenticeship Adviser. All these authorities are going to be set up for the implementation of the provisions of this Bill. I think there is too much of multiplication of authorities. They could have been restricted to not more than three.

Excepting the public sector industries and certain industries in the Union Territories, the whole scope of apprenticeship has been left to the State Governments. That is a lacuna in this Bill. The whole scope of operation will be left to the State Governments or certain subsidiary bodies under the State Governments. This House will have direct authority or some supervision only over the public sector industries—the apprenticeship scheme introduced in those industries—and the entire private sector would be left to the discretion of the State Governments.

You know already there have been certain schemes of apprenticeship in the public sector industries, in the Defence Industries, the Railways and the P&T and also in certain corporations recently set up under the public sector. There is no apprenticeship scheme in the private sector industries as yet and the private sector occupies a very big place in the industrial set-up of the country. If any compulsion or statutory authority is needed, that is, for the private sector and that has been left to the State Governments.

I think I am not the only member of this House who will have his misgivings about the working of the State Governments. Perhaps, we may be somewhat partial to ourselves; but there is a feeling in this House that things are somewhat better under the Central Government and definitely worse under the State Governments. We are passing a Bill the real obligation of the implementation of the provisions of which would be left to the State Governments. That also, I feel, is not quite proper.

Some hon. Members have suggested that trade unions should be represented in these councils. I feel they should not be represented. Trade unions in India are politically dominated. These trade unions are not conducted on purely trade union lines but according to the policies of political parties, their whims and caprices (*Interruption*): It is no use introducing politics into the apprenticeship scheme. If you put some Trade Union representatives, even of the INTUC or the AITUC, whatever it may be, that would introduce an element of politics into the scheme. So, I oppose it.

It has also been suggested that there should be a guarantee of employment to the apprentices after training. I think it is not a practical suggestion. Even if the proportion of the apprentices to the total number of workers is 1, 2 or 3 per cent., no industrial unit can undertake to employ the apprentices trained under them. Nor, is it possible to compel the trainee to take a job in the particular unit giving him the training.

Lastly, I would like to refer to clause 30 of the Bill. Here there is a provision for imprisonment up to six months for certain offences which include—

"If any employer—

engages as an apprentice a person who is not qualified for being so engaged,".

I connot understand that. A contract has to be registered with the Adviser and he will see the contract. So, it is not the responsibility of an employer alone. Then, there are two other offences:

"fails to carry out the terms and conditions of a contract of apprenticeship, or

contravenes the provisions of this Act relating to the number of apprentices which he is required to engage under those provisions,".

For these offences imprisonment should not be awarded. These are not offences of any moral turpitude nor any attempt to cheat the public or the Government of any dues or any revenue. It is not even an evasion to pay tax. The offence is in connection with a training scheme.

Madam, you must be conversant with the state of affairs in the secondary schools committees of West Bengal. This is a training scheme. If you extend these provisions to the secondary schools of Bengal I think most of the members of the secondary school committees would have to go to jail. I do not feel there is enough justification for introducing this condition of imprisonment for contravention of certain things in a training scheme. It can be understood if such a punishment is imposed in cases of attempted evasion of tax, adulteration or other anti-social activities or acts of moral turpitude or in business or commerce or industry. I do not feel that there is enough justification for imposing terms of imprisonment in this scheme.

Lastly, I may say that the Government has to be careful about two sides. We know the nature of young men of our country; they have to be kept under certain discipline in the course of the training. At the same time, Government should see that the employers do not attempt to exploit the apprentices and trainees in the course of their apprenticeship period as cheap labour. Government should be careful about these two things. With these words, I commend this Bill for early passage. I do not think that this Bill should be sent to the Select Committee; it would mean delay and going over to the next Parliament. I do not know exactly the technical position, whether it will lapse or not. So, I am opposing this suggestion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill. I associate myself with the many observations made by my hon. friend Shri Muhammed Elias and others. It is heartening to have a Bill regulating the working of apprentices in the private sector also. In Defence, Railways and in many public corporations we have these apprentice schemes but I feel that they also need revision or modification.

My hon. friend Shri Ram Singh Bhai Varma referred to the apprentices in Bhopal Heavy Electricals and he had a grouse that the management or the chairman did not have any negotiations with the INTUC leader. Because it has been specifically mentioned I would like to refer to this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

case. He further said that the chairman had discussions with the outsiders. After all leaders of the AITUC or other Members of Parliament who are associated with the trade union movement in this country are not supposed to be outsiders for the trainees or the workers. I would remind him and in his absence my hon. friend Shri Kashinath Pandey who represents the INTUC that their leadership of the INTUC was physically afraid to face the situation. When I got a telegram in Indore that the apprentices want negotiations to settle their matters, I sent a telegram to the Minister concerned and also to the chairman requesting them to be present there for settlement and it was after 36 hours of continuous discussion and despite all the destructive tactics and attempts of the INTUC that a settlement was reached and that was hailed by all the sections of the workers including the 3000 apprentices. There is no use saying that the apprentices were given a glass of orange juice and it was bad because it was given by the AITUC. Some trouble was going on in Bhopal and it was time the Labour Minister intervened in the matter. I must say here that the hon. Deputy Labour Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, who is sitting here helped us to a great extent in solving this matter. In Bhopal the apprentices were told that they would be absorbed after their training period of 18 months was over. Later on the 18 months was extended to two years and naturally there was some discontentment. I would request the Labour Minister to consider this apprenticeship period as also the entire scheme in Bhopal because such a scheme is likely to be implemented in other corporations. I fully realise the necessity of this training. This particular training scheme should be implemented everywhere in the private sector also. But there are some difficulties also? There are various training schemes but there is no assurance or security of job. One does not know whether one would get a job after the training period. It is futile to have a training scheme unless there is a job at the end of it. When the industrial training institute in Kanpur was formed it was hailed by all the people because they thought that their sons would go there and get training as craftsman, turner, fitter, etc. and, after 9 or 10 months, would be absorbed in various factories. But only fifty per cent. of the first batch of people were absorbed and the second batch could not be absorbed. More than fifty per cent. of the trainees there are doing work not related to their training. It is a misfortune. We want so many skilled workers for the success of our Third Plan. Government spends money on this training and their services should be utilised. In Defence also, many apprentices were trained in Ambarnath factory. There is a big hostel there and many of the trainees were not absorbed. The hon. Defence Minister intervened in the matter and some people were taken but there are still some people rotting on the streets.

There is another question about the relationship between the skilled worker and the apprentice. A skilled worker feels that a boy trainee, after this training, would get grade B or A whereas he is only in grade C. There is this gulf and something should be done to bridge this gulf. Shri Muhammed Elias expressed it very nicely on the basis of his own experience. When he was a boy he was not helped by the draftsman there because he thought that this young boy would take his place. The only solution is that there should be some percentage fixed for the workmen so that they may get their promotion.

I can understand that unless a boy is fully qualified educationally he cannot possibly have a training. In the Ordnance factory, a boy artisan comes as a trainee at the age of 14 or 15. For that also, we want

matriculation or more less that standard. Previously, when the old workers used to retire, their boys used to come to that place but now that is not the case and the workers genuinely feel that the clause about educational qualifications must be relaxed.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If a boy, who is the son of a worker there, has studied upto the 4th or 5th class, it can be proper education for training. Both can combine together. But the particular boy of an ordinary worker should not be denied the opportunity to become an apprentice only because he is not a matriculate. This has happened in many factories and establishments with the result that only the boy of the supervisor or the foreman has been taken in, whereas the son or the boy of the actual worker who is the backbone of the factory and who is on the verge of retirement or who has no benefit accruing from retirement as other people get, has no future in that particular factory where his father had played a part in building up that factory. I, therefore, feel that there should be some provision by which for a certain training of this nature this qualification restriction should be removed or should not be there. After all, that particular boy, apart from any educational qualification, has a heritage and has a tendency to work. After all, we have to believe that the son of an old craftsman will have a natural inclination towards craftsmanship and that fact must be accepted. It is not only the environment but heredity that will count in such things. So, I feel there should be some relaxation in regard to the qualification restriction.

I fully agree with the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Muhammed Elias and Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma that there should be a worker's representative on the council. I was surprised to hear the speech of my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha. He said that trade unions should not be associated with the council or the training scheme, because they run on the political plane, or politics. He said that there is no pure trade unionism in the country. I do not know how to define trade unionism—whether it is pure or impure. After all, if trade unions in this country have been adulterated, they have only been adulterated with the help of or with the concurrence of the ruling party. In fact, up to 1947, there was only one Trade Union Congress in this country and one trade union movement, but who divided it? It is the responsibility of the ruling party, and now they say that in the absence of a pure trade unionism in the country no trade union member should be associated with the council. It is a wrong thing. I think that a representative of the trade unions should be associated with the council. These apprentices should have the right to form trade unions and trade organisations, so that what happened in Bhopal and Bhilai may not be repeated. It is necessary that a trade union representative should be there and be associated with the Council.

With these words, I support this Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of these points and consider them favourably at the time of the passage of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rajandra Singh. The hon. Member should be very brief.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I am the only speaker from my party, and I must be given the same time as was given to others. There have been so many speeches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such time as Shri S. M. Banerjee has taken.

Shri Rajendra Singh: As much time as Shri Muhammed Elias has taken.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I would like to speak just for five minutes only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is a belated attempt on the part of the Government to do something which is long overdue. On that account, the Government cannot take any credit. However, it is better late than never, and from that angle, I welcome this Bill, inadequate as it is.

Since this Bill will have far-reaching consequences and will affect the future of thousands and millions of young men, it would have been better had the hon. Minister agreed to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. But I also understand his difficulty. He is in a hurry to get this Bill passed and since the time is short he would not like to send it to the Joint Committee and wait for the report of the Joint Committee. But, nonetheless, I hope that the criticisms and suggestions that have been made would be given due consideration and that at the appropriate time the requisite amendments will be forthcoming. With this belief, I am proceeding to give a few suggestions which may kindly be taken into consideration by the Government.

As you know, ours is a country where you have a public sector and a private sector functioning side by side. Both of them have been given their due place. A difference or an emphasis may be made here and there, but, nonetheless, so far as service conditions are concerned, so far as the question of giving benefit and amenities to the workers and the apprentices is concerned, there should not be any discrimination. I hope and trust that my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, will bear me out when I say that there is a painful discrimination in the treatment that is being meted out in the public sector as against the workers in the private sector. Though I never support the private sector—I would like an increasing number of enterprises to be taken over by the public sector and come under public ownership—I must say that in certain industries, the private sector is more liberal with the workers and apprentices than what the Government do in the public sector.

For example, as my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has pointed out about Bhopal, I would like to refer to Bhilai. In Bhilai there had been labour trouble. There had been trouble about apprentices too. The General Manager there and the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel refused to talk to the real leaders of the union but only to the INTUC. I do not know on whose initiative it was done; possibly it was done on the initiative of the party in power, and the INTUC, which does not have any hold over the workers there—the workers do not trust this body and they do not bear any allegiance to this organisation—and which is the trade union of the ruling party was recognised by the Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and the deal was put through that organisation. There was trouble and the trouble was not in the interests of the country. I am very sorry for what happened there and it should not be repeated. The question is this. Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma says that the INTUC was by-passed in the case of Bhopal. I know that, as a man interested in labour, the INTUC does not have any following or support or any allegiance over these workers, whether it be Bhopal or any other public enterprise. Wherever they are, they are on the support of the party in power. When I say that, I purposely exclude the hon. Minister of Labour, but the hon. Labour Minister is not the only man who is having the full control over it....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is excluded purposely, is it out of expediency or out of experience?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Out of experience; not out of political expediency. (*Interruption*). I want

to be honest here in this House unlike others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope he is honest everywhere; not only in the House but also outside.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The party in power is representative of the people.

Shri Rejendra Singh: The party in power is representative of the minority of the people. It represents only 44 per cent. of the people. It does not represent the majority of the people.

Ch. Ranbir Singh.: What about the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All these onslaughts should be directed towards me!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Technically, it is on you, Sir. Now, what I am suggesting is that even in the matter of appointment, regulation of the services of apprentices, etc., partisan policy should not be injected and it should be the duty of all, whether they be on this side or that side, to see that the people are not discriminated in matters of getting appointment and in matters relating to the regulation of their services on the ground of party interests. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see, when the rules under this Bill are framed, that the non-partisan principle is injected in this matter.

There is one thing about which the State I come from feels very sore. It has been accepted in this House and elsewhere also by the Planning Commission that there would be a regional balance in matters of employment. It is necessary not only with a view to evenly spread the employment opportunities all over the country but also to see that economic power is properly disbursed, to see that economic power is put in those places where you have only antiquated agriculture. For example, there is North Bihar. It is an area which is absolutely overpopulated. The people there would like to have other avenues of livelihood. They are denied such avenues. When they make an attempt to enter any industry they are told that they have no experience and they are shut out. You know, Sir, the Bokaro Plant is coming up in Bihar. A large number of artisans, craftsmen, apprentices and skilled labour would be required there. But, when you look at the figures for Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai you will find that not even two per cent of the employees in those places are from Bihar. When it is a question of taking only simple labour people from Bihar are taken, but when it is a question of filling up a permanent post, taking a skilled man or a semi-skilled man, the people of Bihar do not come into the picture at all. Therefore, I hope when the rules are framed the hon. Minister will take care to see that the question of Bihar, which is so rich in minerals, minerals of all varieties, and where the people of the soil are struggling hard to get jobs, is taken into consideration. What is the use of having an industry in Bihar if the young men of Bihar cannot take advantage of it?

Similiarly, there is Hatia. Even for clerical jobs, even for the posts of durwans people outside the State are brought in. Of what good is this project worth Rs. 200 crores to Bihar? We are supplying power. We are providing the roads. We have given the land. With what result? Sir, I am not saying this from a narrow-minded angle. What I am stressing is that unemployment is there. Industry is not growing up there with the result that the whole pressure is on agriculture and this pressure is increasing. Opportunities of employment are created by the Central Government, but somehow or the other those opportunities are being denied to the young men of Bihar. Where can those young men go? If those young men are not trained, if they are not skilled, no matter what you do from here or what the Government of Bihar may do, North Bihar can

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

never strike a root for industrial growth. That is why I say, from the point of view of promoting industrial growth in an even, balanced manner all over the country and in the interest of regional balance, it is of paramount necessity that so far as the appointment of apprentices and their training are concerned the interests of those areas which are in leeway side shall have to be given due consideration.

Sir, Bihar is an unfortunate State. I have to refer to it again and again. I have stated the position in governmental organisations. Similar is the case with private organisations. Look at Bihar. Tatas is the premier industrial organisation in this country. Take the figures of all types of officers—big officers, medium type of officers, small type of officers and others—in Bihar. All these officers are from outside the State. When we go to the management they say that they do not bother about our local problems and what they are bothered about is about their production, their efficiency of production, a more rational type of production. How can the people of Bihar be saved from this position? Now this Bill is there. The Tatas would be compelled to take apprentices and to train them on the conditions laid down in the Bill. But how can we force Tatas to see that if the requisite number of people with the requisite qualifications are available in Bihar itself they should be given a certain type of preference? That is not provided for in the Bill. If this is not done, it would not only harm the interests of young men of Bihar but it would also harm the interests of the country as a whole, because if there is a drag on our economy from any side of the country then, naturally, the total interest of the country as a whole would also suffer. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that certain amendments are made to the provisions in this Bill so that regional parity, regional balance in matters of apprentices and skilled labour is also maintained.

There is one thing about which I am very happy. I had a personal talk with the hon. Minister and he has assured me that trade unionists shall also be taken into the National Council and the State Councils. I compliment the hon. Minister for this. After all, whatever you might say about trade unions, we are there in the trade unions not because of the requirements of politics but it is also because of human considerations. Men who are always dealing with matters relating to labour should be given a place in the National Council and also on the different committees so that they can acquaint the authorities with the view point or the angle of thinking of the working class or people who are getting into the working force. From that view point, Sir, the amendment is welcome and I once again most sincerely compliment the hon. Minister.

But there is one snag. When we say that trade unionists should be associated with such organisations, we have to be a little bit careful. The Congress Party is in power because of the support of the majority of the people, because the majority of the Members in this House belong to the Congress Party. Naturally, it has a right to govern, it has a right to rule the country. There is no grievance about it. But, Sir, so far as trade unions are concerned, there are so many other parties, there are so many central organisations. I want that some device is found out—as we have already done in the case of many committees—by which if for one year or two years the INTUC has been represented, for the next term the AITUC is represented and for the next term the HMS and so on. This point has also to be taken into account. I hope, as I have already seen the hon. Minister, he will not have any objection to this because he himself has adopted this in the case of many of the committees, and some device will be found out and provided for in the rules so that by rotation all central trade unions are given a chance of representation.

14 hrs.

Lastly, I would say that once both theoretical and practical training has been given, the apprentices must be given some certificates. At present there is no provision in the Bill under which certificates could be given to the apprentices. Just like degrees of B.A. or M.A. or industrial diplomas, a certificate of competence of the ability which they have acquired should be given to them so that when they go from one industry to another that certificate will be of some help to them, as that would be a permanent standing recognition of the merit and ability of the trainees. With these words, I welcome the Bill and I hope that whatever loopholes, whatever anomalies are there will be smoothened out by the hon. Minister.

Shri Shree Narayan Das *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I wanted to call him, he was found absent.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I request that I may now be given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं । यद्यपि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक विकास बहुत अधिक हो गया है और योजना कमिशन ने और मंत्रालय ने भी बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि हमारे देश में जो कुशल कार्यकर्त्ता हैं, प्रशिक्षित कार्यकर्त्ता हैं, उन का अभाव है । फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम आज उठाया जा रहा है उसे पहले ही उठाया जाना चाहिये था । यह बात सही है कि एक कानून हमारे देश में मौजूद है जो कि सन् १९५० में पास किया गया था और जिस के अनुसार अपरेन्टिसेज की ट्रेनिंग के बारे में व्यवस्था की गई थी, लेकिन जहां तक पता लगा है वह कानून करीब-करीब कागज में ही पड़ा हुआ है, उसके अनुसार कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है । यह बात सही है कि पहले सरकार का यह विचार था कि उद्योग को चलाने वाले जो उद्योपति हैं या कारखानेदार हैं, वे स्वेच्छा से इस कार्य को अपने-अपने कारखानों में करेंगे और देश के लिये प्रशिक्षित कार्यकर्ताओं की जो जरूरत है उसको स्वेच्छा से प्रशिक्षण देकर पूरी करेंगे । लेकिन पिछले दस बारह वर्षों में जो नतीजा इस का निकला है वह बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं है । हमारे देश में जो उद्योग चल रहे हैं, चाहे वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों या पब्लिक सेक्टर में, उनमें इस बात की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि हमारे देश में जो वैज्ञानिक संस्थायें हैं, या टेकनिकल संस्थायें हैं, उन में से शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकले हुए नवयुवकों को, चाहे वे डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स हों या ग्रेजुएट्स हों, उन को प्रशिक्षिण देने का काम दिया जाये । एक तो इस तरह से शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति नहीं हैं दूसरे जो व्यक्ति कारखानों में भरती हो कर, अपरेन्टिस हो कर , काम सीखना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये काफी व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि श्रम मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक आज रक्खा है, उस को पहले ही लाया जाना चाहिये था । अगर अब से पहले यह बिल लाया गया होता और इस को कानून का रूप दिया गया होता तो हमारे देश में आज कुशल कार्यकर्त्ताओं की जो कमी है, जो अभाव है, वह दूर हो गया होता ।

अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयम् इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि हमारे देश में औद्योगिक विकास जिस रफ्तार से हो रहा है, जिस रफ्तार से हम चाहते हैं कि उद्योग का विकास हो, उस के लिये कार्यकर्त्ताओं का काफी अभाव है, और मैं उनकी बात से सहमत हूं । अभी भी कारखानों में, चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, कुशल कार्यकर्त्ताओं का अभाव है । अभी भी हमको अपने देश के लोगों को प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिये दूसरे देशों को भेजना पड़ता है । अब भी हमारे कारखानों में

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

विदेशी लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इस बात का ख्याल रखते हुए अगर यह विधेयक बहुत पहले लाया गया होता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

दूसरी बात जिसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी छानबीन की गई हैं, जिनका जिक्र माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने किया था। बहुत सी कमेटियां बनीं, और सभी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया, पर नहीं मालूम क्यों सरकार इस बात पर निर्भर करती रही कि हमारे देश के कारखानेदार और उद्योग-पति स्वेच्छा से इस बारे में सही कदम उठायेंगे और अपने-अपने कारखानों में काफी मात्रा में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगे। यद्यपि यह बात सही है कि स्वेच्छा से जो काम होता है वह ज्यादा कारगर होता है लेकिन यह बात जाननी चाहिये थी कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं कि जो स्वेच्छा से इस तरह के कामों को नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये अपरेन्टिसेज बिल के द्वारा अनिवार्य रूप से कारखानों में अपनी-अपनी औकात के मुताबिक अपरेन्टिसों को प्रशिक्षण देने के कानून का मैं दिल से समर्थन करता हूं। जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, जो अधिकारी इस कानून को लागू करने के लिये और इसके सम्बन्ध में जरूरी व्यवस्था करने के लिये कि प्रशिक्षण किन-किन अवस्थाओं में आवश्यक होगा, कितनी अवधि का होगा, उस का क्या पाठ्यक्रम या प्रशिक्षण क्रम क्या होगा, रक्खे जा रहे हैं, केन्द्र में और राज्यों में इस सब की व्यवस्था करने के लिये किस अधिकारी वर्ग की सृष्टि की जा रही है, मैं भी समझता हूं कि वह पर्याप्त होगा। फिर भी जहां तक मैंने देखा है, इसमें जिन स्वार्थों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया गया है, उनके अलावा मजदूरों की संस्थाओं का रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी इसमें होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि डेजिग्नेटेड ट्रेड होंगे उनके सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था है, बहुत से ऐसे ट्रेड हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार इस कानून को लागू करेगी, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे उद्योग है जिनके बारे में सरकार कानून लागू नहीं करेगी। मैं समझता हूं कि जितने बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी इस कानून को लागू करना चाहिये ताकि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों में काम करने वाले या प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले जो अपरेन्टिस हैं, उन के काम करने के जो नियम हैं, जो उनके काम करने की अवधि है, उन से काम लेने की जो मजदूरी है, या दूसरी जो व्यवस्थायें हैं वे ही उन पर लागू हो जायें। यद्यपि इस बात का जिक्र इस विधेयक में नहीं किया गया है कि किन-किन उद्योगों की तरफ अभी सरकार का ध्यान है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपने अन्तिम भाषण में इसका जिक्र करेंगे कि अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें किन-किन उद्योगों पर, किन-किन डेजिग्नेटेड उद्योगों पर, इस को लागू करेंगी। किन-किन पर यह लागू किया जायेगा और किन-किन पर लागू नहीं किया जायेगा। हमको इस बात की सूचना भी होनी चाहिये कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कौन-कौन से उद्योग धन्धे इस कानून के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे।

एक और बात की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। सरकार ने इस बारे में कहा है कि कानून में प्राविजन किया गया है कि यदि कोई उद्योगपति उस मात्रा में प्रशिक्षण नहीं देता है जिस मात्रा में उसे देना चाहिये तो इस कानून के अन्तर्गत उसे अनिवार्य रूप से उतना प्रशिक्षण देना होगा। इसके अलावा अगर किसी उद्योग-पति के यहां अनिवार्य रूप से प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती है और वह ५०० व्यक्तियों से कम कार्यकर्त्ता रखता है तो उसके खर्च

का एक हिस्सा सरकार वहन करेगी और एक हिस्सा उद्योग को वहन करना होगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कम्पलसरी तौर पर नियम बनायेगी कि किसी उद्योग में अगर सरकार समझती है कि काफी व्यवस्था प्रशिक्षण की नहीं है और व्यवस्था की जाये तो सरकार को खर्च और सुविधा प्रदान करना होगा। यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं है कि सुविधा देने में जो खर्च पड़ेगा उसका कौन सा भाग सरकार को देना पड़ेगा और कौन सा पोर्शन उद्योगपतियों को देना पड़ेगा। इसका खुलासा हो जाना जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा मैं सेंट्रल अपरेन्टिसशिप कौंसिल और स्टेट अपरेन्टिसशिप कौंसिल के रिप्रेजेन्टेशन के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें तीन तरह का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन है, एक एस्टेब्लिशमेंट का है, चाहे वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो, दूसरा सेंट्रल या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का और तीसरा ट्रेड और इंडस्ट्री का। मैं समझता हूं कि जो कौंसिल बनेगी, उसमें लेबरर्स का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन होना भी जरूरी है ताकि लेबरर्स का जो व्यू प्वाइंट है उसको भी उसमें रखा जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सी बा ें इस बिल के बारे में पहले ही कह दी गयी हैं। मैं उनको फिर से नहीं दुहराना चाहता। केवल कुछ थोड़ी सी बातों पर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में जो विषय विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत होता है उसके विपरीत भी बहुत सी ऐसी बातें आ जाती हैं जिनका उस विषय से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता जैसे कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का मामला छेड़ दिया। उनके विचार से कहीं भी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० का फोलोइंग नहीं है। लेकिन जिस संस्था का माननीय सदस्य प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं उससे उसकी सदस्य संख्या दस गुनी अधिक है। इस बात की जानकारी उनको आज तक नहीं है जब कि यह बात इस हाउस में बार-बार बता दी गयी है। मुझे ऐसी बातें सुन कर आश्चर्य होता है।

दूसरी बात मैं भोपाल के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। भोपाल की फैक्टरी के बारे में थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी मुझे भी है। और मैं जानता हूं कि भोपाल में स्ट्राइक क्यों हुआ। इस बिल में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि जो एप्रेंटिस हों वे ट्रेड यूनियन में शामिल न हों। मतलब यह है कि वे ट्रेनिंग लेने जाते हैं न कि राजनीति के अखाड़े में उतरने के लिए। भोपाल में स्ट्राइक इसीलिए हुआ कि ट्रेनीज ने राजनीति में हिस्सा लिया। भोपाल में बहुत बढ़िया आदमी चुन कर लिये जाते हैं और उनकी ट्रेनिंग पर करीब २५-२६ लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। और उनकी ट्रेनिंग समाप्त हो जाने पर उनका टैस्ट होता है। जो फेल हो गए वह चाहते थे कि ट्रेड यूनियन के जरिये फोर्स से उनको भी पास कर दिया जाए।

भोपाल की ऐसी फैक्टरी है कि जिसमें ट्रांसमिटर और दूसरे बहुत ऊंचे दरजे के बिजली के सामान बनने वाले हैं। इसलिये हमको बहुत सतर्क रहना पड़ेगा कि उसमें किस तरह के आदमी रखे जाएं क्योंकि उस फैक्टरी में बने माल की खपत न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में होगी बल्कि उसको विदेशों को भी भेजा जाएगा। अगर हमारा बनाया हुआ माल ऐसा हुआ कि जो दूसरे देशों के माल के मुकाबले में न ठहर सका तो उसका इस इन्डस्ट्री पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ेगा जो कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में है और जिस पर ५०-६० करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। इसलिये यह बात उन लोगों के हक में है कि जब तक वह ट्रेंड न हो जाएं तब तक वह ट्रेड यूनियन में शरीक न हों।

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डे]

ऐसा हीं यूनिवर्सिटियों में भी होता है। लड़के चाहे पढ़ें या न पढ़ें लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि फीर्स के जरिये हमको पास कर दिया जाए। ऐसा हो सकता है लेकिन इसका उनके बाद के जीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। जब वह कंपिटिशन में बैठते हैं तो फेल हो जाते हैं और उनको कोई अच्छी नौकरी नहीं मिलती और कहीं क्लर्की करनी पड़ती है। इसी लिये इस बिल में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि पढ़ने के समय केवल पढ़ाई ही होनी चाहिए।

मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में एक और बात कहनी है। मैं सरकार को यह बिल लाने के लिए बहुत धन्वाद देता हूं क्योंकि इसके द्वारा लाखों आदमियों को प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा। यह किसी खास उद्योग के लिये नहीं है, जहां भी स्कोप होगा वहां पर लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। जहां भी कोई वर्कशाप होगा वहां अगर स्कोप हुआ तो लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकेगी। और खुद इण्डस्ट्री को भी ऐसे प्रशिक्षित आदमियों की आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि जो उनके यहां पहले से आदमी काम करते होते हैं उनमें से कुछ रिटायर हो जाते हैं, कुछ मर जाते हैं। तो उद्योग के लिये योग्य आदमी इस स्कीम में तैयार हो सकेंगे। यह बिल इस प्रकार के लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने का अवसर देता है। इसलिये इस बिल को लाने के लिये सरकार की जितनी प्रशंसा की जाये कम होगी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है। और वह केवल इस बिल से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखती बल्कि इसका सम्बन्ध उन लोगों से भी है जो लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की अन्य स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण ।त करते हैं। इन शिक्षित लोगों को काम दिलाने की कोई मैशिनरी नहीं है, केवल वे एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में नाम रजिस्टर करवा सकते हैं और अगर भगवान की कृपा से उनको नौकरी मिल गयी तो मिल गयी नहीं तो बेकार रहना पड़ता है। हमारे मन्त्री महोदय को काफी अनुभव है और मेरा उद्देश्य कोई उनको सिखाने का नहीं है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप जिन लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं अगर उनको बाद में काम नहीं मिलता तो उनकी उस प्रशिक्षण से आस्था कम होने लगती है। मैं जानता हूं कि आई० टी० आई० में बहुत से लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया लेकिन उनमें बहुत से ऐसे हैं कि जिनको काम नहीं मिला।

आज के युग में लोग यह अनुभव करते हैं कि अगर उनको टैकिनकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिलेगी तो काम नहीं मिल सकेगा क्योंकि क्लर्की आदि के लिये बहुत कम स्थान खाली होते हैं। इस के सिवा क्लर्की आदि के तनख्वाह भी कम मिलती है। इसलिए लोग चाहते हैं कि उनको टैकिनकल ट्रैनिंग मिले। लेकिन टैकिनकल ट्रेनिंग देने का प्रबन्ध करने के साथ यह भी उतना ही जरूरी है कि सरकार की कोई ऐसी मैशिनरी कायम की जाए जो कि यह देखे कि उनको काम मिला या नहीं।

मेरा संबंध नेशनल प्रशिक्षण संबंधी काउंसिल से भी है। मैंने इस बात को काउंसिल के सामने भी उठाया था। आज तीसरा प्लान हमारे सामने है और हमारा अनुमान है कि इस प्लान के दौरान में टैकिनकली ट्रेंड आदमियों के लिए बहुत बड़ा स्कोप होगा। हमको ऐसे आदमियों की बड़ी आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि लोगों को ट्रेन करने के प्लानिंग के साथ-साथ हमको उन्हें काम देने का भी प्लान बनाना चाहिए और एक ऐसी मैशिनरी स्थापित करनी चाहिए कि जो देखे कि उनको कहां काम मिलने का स्कोप है। अगर उन को अपने भाग्य के भरोसे पर छोड़ दिया जाएगा तो उससे उनको काम नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर यह प्रश्न इस हाउस के सामने आएगा कि

उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि लोगों को ट्रेन्ड करने के साथ सरकार की ओर से ऐसी भी मैशिनरी बनायी जाए जो कि यह देखे कि जो लोग ट्रेन्ड होते हैं उनको उपयुक्त काम मिल जाता है या नहीं ।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखाने का प्रोसीज्यीर बहुत संतोष जनक नहीं है । लोग समझते हैं कि उनको चुना जाएगा लेकिन नहीं चुना जाता । एम्पलायर एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज को कह तो देते हैं कि हमको ऐसे आदमी चाहिए, लेकिन अपने आदमीयो को भर लेते हैं । मेरा विचार है कि जब तक इन लोगों को काम दिलाने की कोई मैशिनरी नहीं होगी तब तक यही अवस्था रहेगी ।

अभी इस बारे में एक सप्ताह भी मनाया गया और इसका बड़ा प्रचार किया गया कि लोगों को ट्रेनिंग हासिल करने का अवसर होगा । यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने का प्लान बनाते है वहां इस का भी प्रबन्ध करे कि वे आदमी बेकार न रहें ।

मैं केवल इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning ((Shri Nanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not feel called upon to take much time of the House because although the discussion on the Bill has been very interesting and very useful comments have been made in the course of it, it has not thrown up any serious objections to which I might feel called upon to make any lengthy reply.

The first thing that I would like to deal with is the suggestion made for the appointment of a Select Committee. Several hon. Members referred to that and one of the hon. Members, Shri Bharucha, asked the House not to mind the delay of a few months. Of course, it was very well meant. Perhaps the reason was that his concern with these matters is somewhat remote; otherwise, anybody who is in touch with the situation in the country in this matter would resent any delay which can possibly be avoided. I will be asked, "why was this sense of urgency not present before our minds and why did we not bring up this legislation earlier?" From what I said in the opening remarks it would be abundantly clear that the Government has been very vigilant about it and has been taking all such steps as were feasible.

Here I would refer to the report of the Shiva Rao Committee. We were told that apprenticeship training is important but we were also asked that we should try it on a voluntary basis first. We adopted that a suggestion. We formulated a scheme on a voluntary basis. I gave the information that about 7,000 seats were to be filled but actually the scheme was proceeding very radily and therefore we brought down the target to 3,000 or so. Having given a fair trial to this scheme, the conclusion was inescapable that this voluntary basis had failed. We may be blamed sometimes that we are delaying or on the other side that we are using too much compulsion. We have to avoid both extremes and take the middle course. This is what we have done. We gave a fair trial to one scheme and now we are embarking on the other alternative. There too it took sometime for finalising our ideas and proposals.

The scheme has to be worked out in industrial establishments. Therefore, the employers are vitally and intimately concerned. If something is foisted on them by force, it may not prove to be of any advantage to the apprentices themselves, mecause it is one thing to cary out a scheme for which there is statutory liability, but the spirit in which it is done may be different. So, we wanted to secure their cooperation

[Shri Nanda]

and I am glad to say that we have been able to do that. So, the scheme starts, I think, under more propitious auspices.

So far as the Select Committee is concerned, I would not have opposed it, but this Bill has been before the House since August and I believe there has been plenty of time to move amendments. Some amendments came, but there was nothing in those amendments or suggestions which were received which might create a presumption that a Select Committee reference was essential. Now we have the Bill before us and we have some amendments. The hon. Member who has moved those amendments does not agree that there should be any postponement of the discussion for the sake of discussion of those amendments. I will give due consideration to the various useful suggestions made by hon. Members in the course of their speeches, but it is obvious that there is nothing to necessitate any kind of postponement at all.

Criticism has ranged round the contract of apprenticeship. It was said in the first place that too much has been left to rules and there should be more precise provisions in the Bill itself. To that my answer is, it is a new thing that we have started, and to make it very rigid may not be very helpful. All those requirements which are of an essential character, in the interest of good training and protection of apprentices are all there.

Much was made of the fact that the stipend rate has not been specifically laid down here. Possibly there was some misunderstanding that it is left entirely to the employer and the Apprentice and in such a case, the Apprentice is being placed in an unequal position. But there is clause 13 which says:

> "The employer shall pay to every apprentice during the period of apprenticeship training such stipend at a rate not less than the prescribed minimum rate as may be specified...."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has to be specified in the contract.

Shri Nanda: "....in the contract of apprenticeship and the stipend so specified shall be paid at such intervals and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed."

So, we have not laid down the precise amount, but to have power of regulation in respect of it. If there is any ambiguity about it, I am prepared to consider that.

The next point was about a model. A model may emerge in course of time, but all that is of any real importance has already been laid down. Clause 3 says: that no person shall be engaged as an apprentice unless he—

> "(a) is not less than fourteen years of age and
>
> (b) satisfies such standards of education and physical fitness as may be prescribed."

So, some of the things have been brought into the Bill, but at the moment, to go into too much detail was not considered to be really serving the best interests of the scheme which we have before us.

The other point in connection with this contract was about the payment to be made to the apprentice. It has been the considered view that there should be no confusion regarding the role of the apprentice. He is apprentice and not an employee. To ensure that such confusion and consequent undesirable practices are avoided, it has been stated that in the payament made to the apprentice, other payments like bonus incentives, piece work wage, etc. will be excluded. The question was raised as to why overtime should not be paid. This will have to be related to the conditions of apprenticeship. If the overtime arises for the purpose of completion of the apprenticeship

course—for example, there are certain hours laid down and those hours have to be completed—then certainly something can be done. That, I believe, is permissible.

Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma and some others also asked, what is the relief if payments are not made and they fall into arrears? Powers have been given to the authorities to see that the terms of the contract are carried out. If they are not observed and if there are any violations, I believe the sanctions in this Bill are quite severe. Clause 30 provides that if an employer contravenes the provisions of this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine or with both. So, I think it has been adequately taken care of.

Regarding termination of contract also, it cannot be done by any arbitrary choice of the employer. The Apprenticeship Adviser comes into the picture and he has to see to it that the necessary precautions are observed.

Continuing the same line of argument, it was mentioned that there should be a certificate. The hon. Member who is not here now, I believe was oblivious of the fact that there is a clause—clause 21—for this in which it is provided that as an apprentice completes his period of training he shall appear for a test and after passing the test shall be granted a certificate of proficiency in the trade.

An apprehension was expressed that if we allow an employer to have additional number of apprentices there may be abuse of this discretion. This was done specifically because of our public sector undertakings. We want to train a larger number than may be required for a particular establishment and we thought that the legislation should not be restrictive and should not prevent such a thing being done. I do not think there is any ground for fear that in the private sector an employer will misuse this facility, because an apprentice will have to go through the syllabus and course laid down and he cannot be mixed up with the workers and used for production, thereby reducing the number of workers on the muster. This cannot happen because we have made adequate provision for implementation of these requirements. There is a field organisation and also there are various bodies to deal with questions that might arise.

Then about employment. It has been laid down here that apprentices are not open for employment. An apprentice cannot be compelled to work in that establishment after completing his course. He cannot be compelled; nor can he compel the employer to keep him there. It has to be mutual and reciprocal. Since we wanted the worker to be free and not to be bound down, it was inevitable that the clause should be worded in this manner. So far as our experience of trainees who pass out of our institutions goes, no problem of any lack of employment opportunity has been encountered.

A point was raised about holidays. They will be the same as in the case of the rest of the workers. An hon. Member referred to the question of the composition of the National Council. I would request the hon. Member to have a look at it. We can supply him the personnel, etc. It is a well composed and it is quite adequate and suitable for the purpose. I may in this connection point out that this body does not deal with administration. There are certain matters of policy and larger significance which go to the Council. The other body, the National Apprenticeship Council deals with questions which concern administration more or less. In the case of that body it was asked why repesentatives of labour have not been included on it. I cannot say that it was some kind of a lapse, that we forgot about it; but it appears that when this matter was taken up with the employers for an agreed basis this had emerged there. I agree with the views put forward here that the association of the workers' representatives would be useful. I was not here when the hon. Member

[Shri Nanda]

Shri Guha spoke. So far as I can recall, even the International Labour Organisation conventions on this subject call for a tripartite body and I do not think workers should be excluded from that. Therefore I would readily agree to this suggestion that workers' representatives may be included in that.

There was some exchange of pleasant argument about who should be there, as to which party is to be represented. I do not think in terms of parties at all in this matter. We are not concerned with parties. So far as the central organisations of labour are concerned, as hon. Members know, we have a basis of representation which gives ample justice to every organisation and there has not been, for many years, any grievance on the score that there is any partiality or bias shown in making nominations or giving representation on various bodies. The same policy will be pursued in this case also.

Certain matters do not concern us in relation to this Bill. Though they are important they are not relevant for purposes of discussion here. In the very first clause it has been said that this shall not apply to graduates, diploma apprentices undergoing training etc. They are a different category of trainees regarding whom something more may have to be done. That something does not arise out of this Bill. Therefore, those things can be considered separately.

It was asked to which industries this measure would apply. All those industries which are being covered by our courses of training would immediately come in. There are twenty-three basic trades, fitters, electricians; carpenters, machinists, etc. That is the straight reply that I could give. Of course the application of the legislation will proceed according to requirements.

I think I have dealt with all the points that have been raised. If, however, I have omitted any my attention may be drawn to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up consideration of the clauses. Clause 2.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कानून बन जाने पर किस क्षेत्र में और किस उद्योग में कैसे लागू किया जाय यह अधिकार केन्द्र के साथ साथ स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को भी होना चाहिए.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात आप कह चुके हैं और उन्होंने जवाब भी दे दिया है। अब यदि आप चाहते हैं तो उस पर हाउस का वोट ले लिया जायगा। अपनी बात को दुबारा दुहराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : तब माननीय मंत्री जी बतला दें कि मेरी एमडमेंट्स में से वे किन किन को स्वीकार करते हैं।

Shri Nanda: I may indicate and I have already done so that I am prepared to take up for consideration of the House the amendments relating to representation of labour. That is on page 12, line 9.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is amendment No. 12. No other amendment is acceptable to the Government.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : और लाइन २६ के बारे में क्या मेरी एमेंडमेंट को आप नहीं करत हैं ?

Shri Nanda: That is consequential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri L. Achaw Singh is not here.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(*Constitution of councils*)

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं अपनी एमेंडमेंटस १२ और १३ मूव करना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Nanda: I accept the principle of the amendments, but would move amendments in a modified form. I move:

(i) Page 12, line 9,—

for "trade and industry" *substitute* "industry and labour". (14)

(ii) Page 12, line 26,—

for "trade and iindustry" *substitute* "industry and labour". (15)

As now put, the sub-para reads,

"persons having special knowledge and experience on matters relating to trade and industry."

Now, I am accepting the words, 'and labour'. I would like to omit the word 'trade'. This has ceased to be necessary at all. Therefore, we will have "relating to industry and labour".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That would be all right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want one clarification. The hon. Minister stated that verification has been done in the case of the central labour organisations. I would like to know this. In the Defence Industry and in the Railway Industry, where there are certain all India federations which are neither affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. or the I.N.T.U.C, what will happen to those federations? Will they be given representation?

Shri Nanda: We shall consider.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be considered.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They must be affiliated to some central organisation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 12, line 9,—

for "trade and industry" *substitute* "industry and labour" (14)

(ii) Page 12, line 26,—

for "trade and industry" *substitute* "industry and labour". (15)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 to 38 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Nanda: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I think, with the Third Five Year Plan, we are going to do two momentous things. One is to introduce compulsory free primary education throughout the country of which we have heard a good deal. The second thing in the matter of education and training that we are going to do is this Apprentices Bill. I am afraid that this Bill is being passed without much fanfare though it is going to be far-reaching in its consequences. It is, I believe, going to lay the foundations of our future industrial prosperity in this country and it is going to be a boon for those young men and for those persons who cannot take advantage of the so-called schools, coleges and Universities but who are fit to be skilled workers. I believe that this Bill is going to do a lot of good to our country so far as the implementation of our Plans is concerned and so far as the utilising of the vocational talent in this country is concerned.

There is one thing about which I feel a little unhappy—I should not use the word unhappy. There is one little thing about which I feel a great deal of anxiety and it is this. When I look at Chapter III entitled Authorities, I feel that this Chapter has not been drafted with as much attention as it deserves. After all, this Bill gives us only the objectives that we are to pursue. What is going to be the implementation agency? The implementation agency is going to be very very meagre and is also going to be very very unbalanced and is also going to be very very inadequate. How can you expect one National council to deal with all the problems that woud arise in the matter of training all over the country.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They are already doing it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I take it that there are going to be State Councils. But, is one State Council going to deal effectively with the multifarious activities of this Apprenticesship training scheme? I doubt it very much. I do not think that the implementation of the scheme which has been brought forward by the Ministry is going to be adequate for the purpose for which it is meant.

Again, I do not understand why there should be one National Council and there should be another Central Apprenticeship Council. Two Authorities have been brought into being. I feel that these two Auhorities....

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We are in the Third Reading. The House has just adopted these provisions. He had no amendment for which he is sorry that it has not been adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I submit very respectfully that these two Councils are going to look after the interests of the whole country which is an impossible task, a super-human task, which they cannot do. I would have suggested one amendment. This Bill came before us when we were just fresh from the recess and therefore, I could not send in any amendment. I would say that the State Apprentice Advisers cannot look after the interests of all the apprentices who are going to be there in so many industrial undertakings and in so many other places. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the question, again. Let there be regional advisory councils, and let there be local advisory councils. I might give one example. Take the case of Phagwara, or take the case of Amritsar or take the case of Ludhiana. There are so many kinds of industries in all these places. How is one State Apprenticeship Advisor going to deal with all these industries? Is he going to be all over the places? Is he going to be ubiquitous? It is not possible for

a single person to attend to all these things.

Therefore, I feel that there should be local advisory councils wherever there is big industrial output. There should also be honorary apprenticeship advisers. You can get any number of them, so that this scheme can be made as effective as possible.

Sir, I am looking at this Bill not with the eyes of a trade union leader but with the eyes of a teacher. I have been all my life a teacher, and I am looking at it as a great experiment in training and education of a different kind. I am looking at it as a great national venture of training. When I went to Japan, I found that every factory had school attachments. Those schools used to train the apprentices.

Here, we are told that a factory will give basic training as well as practical training, and where basic training is not available in a factory, Government will undertake that basic training. I do not understand how it is going to be done, and how the demarcation between basic training and practical training is going to be made, and how practical training is going to be given by the industrial undertaking and how the basic training is going to be given by some institute which Government are going to set up. These are some of my misgivings, and these are some of my doubts. I am glad that you have given me this opportunity to air my doubts and my misgivings, but in spite of that, I think that this Bill is of a very momentous nature, and I hope that it will change the industrial map of our country, so far as the training of persons is concerned.

I do not want apprentices to be equated with workers and given overtime allowances and all that. I do not want them to become workers before they have actually become workers. I want them to be trainees only. I find in this Bill that their rights have been very well protected. I also find in this Bill that every effort has been made to see that they are not exploited by any employer. I am glad that all this has been done.

I want that this Bill should be essentially a Bill for training and not a Bill for training trade union leaders, not a Bill where trade unions of this type or that type can go to apprentices and indoctrinate them. Let us not dabble in that kind of thing when these persons are going to be trained. Let them be only trainees and nothing but trainees. If they want to join the trade union movement, they can do so after finishing their course. Therefore, the training and political indoctrination should be kept apart, so far as this Bill is concerned.

I welcome this Bill with all my heart, and I hope that this Bill will give more fruit than I think it will.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We are passing a legislation which is of far-reaching importance to our country and to its economy. The idea of having legislation for regulating the training of apprentices has been recommended by various committees from time to time. If I remember aright, it was the Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee which suggested this first, and the Shiva Rao Committee also suggested this about six or seven years ago. Recently, the Working Group on Technical Education and Vocational Training appointed by the Planning Commission also strongly recommended that legislation should be undertaken for regulating the training of apprentices. I am very glad that the hon. Minister has come forward even at this late hour with this legislation.

The delay in bringing forward this measure has cost us very much. Today, we are not able to increase our rate of industrial production to the extent to which the resources are available, for want of skilled workers. This is so because we have failed in

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

our efforts to utilise the human resources available and to train them properly. There have been certain enlightened employers who have recruited apprentices and trained them, and their industries are today prospering well. But there are certain industries where the employers were not so enlightened, and they refused to recruit apprentices, and the result is that today we are facing one of the greatest shortages of skilled workers. This has resulted in loss of production, which in turn has hit the economy of our country.

It is very easy for the hon. Minister to come forward and say that he has tried his voluntary methods but has failed. But what has it cost the country in terms of this delay? That is something which has got to be taken note of. Anyway, I am glad that at least at this late hour, this legislation has been brought forward and is being passed.

When we look at the provisions of this Bill, it is possible that here and there might be some loopholes, but I can say that on the whole the Bill has been very well drafted, and enough safeguards have been provided. For instance, there is provision for the awarding of a certificate; then there is provision for regulating the conditions of work of the apprentices in the industry, and these things have been very nicely defined. Then, there is also provision for State Apprenticeship Councils and State Councils etc. I hope that as soon as this Bill is brought into force, these various bodies will be constituted without any loss of time. We cannot wait today, because we need so many skilled workers immediately.

The other day, I was referring to certain statistics. I found that in our country, there are 26 crores of adult population. Out of a total population of nearly 43 crores, we have got 26 crores above the age of 15. The Plan schemes that we have undertaken are so huge that they require a number of trained personnel to man them. Therefore, this legislation should be brought into force as quickly as possible.

There is one more question to which I shall make a reference, and that is in regard to the minimum rates being provided for the apprentices. Today, taking advantage of the unemployment situation in our country, several employers recruit these apprentices even at stipends of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month, which is not at all sufficient. Since these apprentices are usually those who have studied up to the matriculation stage, they should be given at least the minimum rates obtaining in the industry. That will go a long way in enabling them to pursue their avocations properly.

With these words, I welcome this measure.

Shri Nanda: It is my obligation to reciprocate the appreciation of the provisions of the Bill expressed by hon. Members, and I express my deep gratitutde to them for giving this sympathetic consideration to the provisions and also for making very helpful suggestions.

I appreciate greatly the keenness and anxiety on the part of my hon. friend who has been a teacher for many years, in regard to the implementation of this legislation. He very diligently looked into the provisions and succeeded in finding something about which he thought that he should say a few words. For instance, he had to say something about the various authorities. On the one side, he said that we do not have enough of them, and on the other, he said that we have too many of them. The National Council concerns itself only with very large and broad matters of policy. Then, there is the apprenticeship council at the Centre as well as in each State. Then, there are apprenticeship advisers, deputy and assistant apprenticeship advisers, and we can add, sub-assistant apprenticeship advisers and so on. By

multiplying agencies, we do not necessarily ensure better implementation.

15 hrs.

The hon. Member had some doubt about basic training. Basic training has to be provided in a part of the premises of the employer, that is, in the industrial establishment, for the most part.

I need not add anything more to this. I also feel that if it had been possible, we should have brought up this Bill earlier. We have endeavoured our utmost, but in order to secure the co-operation of industry, it was necessary to go through a certain phase of negotiations and we had to apply some pressing persuasion or persuasive pressure in order to get the results which are now in the shape of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.02 hrs.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF SALARIES (EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for exempting from taxes on income a portion of the salary or allowances payable to any person who has in the public interest volunteered to forego it, be taken into consideration".

This is a short and simple Bill. The Bill was introduced in the last Session, but its consideration could not be taken up for paucity of time.

As the House is aware, there is already a similar enactment, the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1950, under which certain classes of persons are exempted from payment of tax in respect of such part of their salaries and allowances as is foregone by them in the public interest by a declaration in writing. The application of that Act is, however, limited to persons whose salaries are either specified in the Second Schedule to the Constitution or are determined by any Central, State or Provincial Act. That Act, accordingly, does not apply to other salaried persons either in government or in private employment, with the result that even if any such person volunteers to forego his salary in the public interest, he has to pay tax on the full salary which is due to him, including the portion foregone by him. The present Bill seeks to remove these restrictions and proposes that the scope of exemption from tax be extended to all salaried employees, whether in government or private employment, in respect of the amounts foregone out of the salaries and allowances due for any period after 31st March 1961.

So far as persons in government employment are concerned, exemption from tax will be available if the person concerned makes a declaration in writing volunteering to forego any part of the salary or allowance due to him. In the case of other persons, it is proposed that the part of the salary or allowance should be surrendered by the person concerned in favour of, and paid over to the Central Government in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the Central Government. This is necessary as the object behind this legislation is that the surrender should be made in the public interest. In the case of private employees, the mere act of surrendering the salary is not enough since such surrender will not subserve any public interest, unless the amounts surrendered are paid over to the Central Government.

Incidentally, I may add that as the provisions contained the present Bill

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will apply to all persons, it seeks to repeal the earlier enactment, that is, the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1950.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for exempting from taxes on income a portion of the salary or allowances payable to any person who has in the public interest volunteered to forego it, be taken into consideration".

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि इस बिल को लाने की क्या जरूरत थी। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, पहले भी ऐसा कानून था कि जो लोग अपनी आमदनी का या एलाउंस का कोई भाग किसी ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूशन को दान देते जो गवर्नमेंट द्वारा रिकागनाइज किया गया होता था तो उनको अपनी आमदनी के उस हिस्से पर इनकम टैक्स में एग्जेम्पशन मिल जाता था। इस बिल में केवल यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि अगर वह इस प्रकार का दान पब्लिक इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को या गवर्नमेंट के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को देगा तभी उसको इनकम टैक्स से एग्जेम्प्ट रखा जाएगा। लेकिन इसमें यह नहीं बताया गया कि अगर वह किसी चैरिटेबिल इंस्टीट्यूशन को दान देगा तो उसको इनकम टैक्स में एग्जेम्पशन दिया जाएगा या नहीं।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में इसका भी विधान होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई आदमी अपनी पे या एलाउंस का कोई हिस्सा किसी अस्पताल या स्कूल या कालिज को दान करता है तो उस पर भी यह कानून लागू होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक इसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी तब तक यह बिल पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें इसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जो लोग किसी चैरिटेबिल इंस्टीट्यूशन को दान चाहते हैं उनकी भी आमदनी के इस हिस्से पर इनकम टैक्स की छूट दी जाएगी।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry the hon. Member has mixed up two things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a separate provision for that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the Income-tax Act, there is a separate provision. Even apart from this, if anybody wants to make a contribution to a recognised public charitable trust, certain amounts are exempt under the law. If anybody wants to donate a part of his salary every month or something on that basis to a charitable institution, there is provision for that. So it does not in any way conflict with that. I explained that the Bill is in order to enable persons who are not in government service or who were not covered by the earlier enactment to get the benefit of exemption from income-tax if they forego a part of their salaries. The two things are completely different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for exempting from taxes on income a portion of the salary or allowances payable to any person who has in the public interest volunteered to forego it, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I would like to know why it is that Government think that non-government employees will think of sparing a part of their salaries as donation or as contribution to Government. We have not been given any explanation for that. There are some precedents, but I find them mostly in the Soviet countries, where under the guise of voluntariness the government employees there —and almost all the people are government employees there—are said to be encouraged to set apart a month's salary as a voluntary contribution to augment the resources and revenues of their Government. In actual practice, it comes to be a non-voluntary imposition on, and exaction from, the people. I do not know whether Government would like to introduce similar social and other pressures where in order to persuade their own employees as well as employees in private concerns to contribute part of their salaries to the funds of Government. How is it that the Government of India have come forward to ask the permission of this House to take over these powers not merely in regard to government employees but also non-government employees?

Secondly, why is it that they think that these contributions will come to be made only to the Central Government and not to the State Governments? They have asked for the power to exempt these people from the levy of income-tax so far as contributions made to the Union Government are concerned, but they have not said anything at all about similar contributions to the State Governments. I would like to have information in regard to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Exemption from income-tax can be made only by the Central Government.

Shri Ranga: That is so far as exemption is concerned, but would it not be possible to give this exemption even in regard to the contributions that may be made to the State Governments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Advantage might be gained by the State Governments, and the suffering by the Centre.

Shri Ranga: Surely there is nothing wrong in it. The Government of India even places a part of the income-tax at the disposal of the State Governments.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the first point raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I must say with all respect that it is entirely misconceived, because all such donations are absolutely voluntary. This has been in operation for a number of years, and there is no danger of any element of compulsion being introduced.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): There is a phobia.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But I used a milder word.

Secondly, he asked the question why we are extending it. So far, only Government servants, or certain types of persons in Government, had this facility. As it is there is an element of discrimination because if one is a Government servant or if one is covered by the earlier Act, one gets exemption on donating a part of one's salary, whereas a person who is not in Government employment or is not covered by the earlier Act does not get the benefit of exemption even if he donates or foregoes a part of his

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

salary. So, it is extension of a privilege and elimination of a possible feature of discrimination. So, I think it all goes to add to the freedom of the citizen, and not to take away the freedom of the people as has been misconceived. So, I think there is no point in his observation.

He also asked why the money paid even to the State Governments should not be attracted by this exemption. As I said while making the motion, the surrender of salaries is not only under the Act of Parliament, but also under similar legislation by the various States, and any payment made under them will be exempted by the law of the State. But here, as it concerns income-tax or exemption under the Central Act, certainly the Central Government will be there. That is the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.14 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple and very brief Bill which only seeks to extend the operation of the Act of 1951, which was passed under Entry No. 52 of the Union List, to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Only a few months ago, in order to get the fullest advantage of our guidance, advice and superintendence in the industrial field, the Jammu and Kashmir State approached the Central Government for the extension of the Act to their State. We also believe and feel that as there are many advisory bodies and Development Councils and the Central Advisory Council of Industries, it will be most appropriate if the State which is so industrially under-developed comes under the purview of this Act, so that we can extend to them without any difficulty or technical formalities all the benefits accruing from the operation of this Act. I need not elaborate the need for such an extension. The State Government has agreed to it, and by a Presidential Order dated 2nd May, 1961, as the House is aware, Entry No. 52 of the Union List has already been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, the moment the House kindly approves of this amendment, the benefits of the operation of this Act will be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next item. Nobody to move it. Should I adjourn the House?

Shri Rane (Buldana): Two hours were allotted for the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Government also want the House to be adjourned? The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

15.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned and re-assembled at Thirty minutes past Fifteen hours of the Clock.

15.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The measure is of course very simple but the hon. Minister ought to be present here.

Shri Datar: The earlier Bill, I understand, collapsed within two minutes though two hours had been fixed for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has to be taken into consideration that it may happen sometimes.

Shri Datar: I was just on my way... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least the House expects that the hon. Minister who was not here should give some indication that he is sorry for that.

Shri Datar: I am sorry, Sir. The moment I received intimation I started.

So far as this Bill is concerned, it proposes to amend the main Act. In the Constitution certain provisions of a transitional nature had been made and then it was said that they would remain in force till Parliament makes a law. Parliament made such a law in 1954 but certain difficulties arose, especially in the case of serving Judges because of the definition of the word 'pension'. Normally it meant only a periodical payment—annual or monthly. But the word 'pension' has been defined in the Constitution itself as including not merely pension of the ordinary type in the sense of annual payment but also any gratuity or other sums.

The difficulty arose in this way. There are three types of High Court Judges—Judges from the bar, Judges from the former Indian Civil Service and Judges who had been working as district Judges under the State judicial service rules. The Judges from the bar were governed by provisions in part I of the schedule to the Act of 1954. But the Judges from the Indian Civil Service and the State judicial service would have been entitled to a certain pension even apart from their having been the Judges of the High Court because their period of service in the High Court would be taken into account as a continuation of their ordinary service in the Indian Civil Service or the State judicial service. In their cases, what was done by the Act of 1954 was to give them additional pension as mentioned in parts II and III. The pension that was allowed under Part I was a little higher and it

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Datar]

would be open to the services Judges to opt for it.

Now, what happened was that about the year 1951 all the State Governments liberalised their pension rules and in addition to the fixed pension that they gave they also allowed to them what are known as retirement cum gratuity benefits. They were worked out by taking a portion from what an ordinary pension was. Sometimes it was found advantageous to the services themselves to have a gratuity and some other benefits and the Central Government also made provision for gratuity cum retirement benefits.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

So, after tne 1954 Act was passed, difficulties arose because under the liberalised pension rules they were entitled to pension plus the other benefits of retirement cum grauity. It was felt that inasmuch as no provision was specifically made in the Act of 1954 by which the High Court Judges were exclusively governed, they would not be entitled to this gratuity and other benefits though under the ordinary rules they were entitled to them. The matter was referred to the highest legal adviser and he came to the conclusion that the word 'pension' required some inclusive amendment. The defintion is now given in clause (2) which says:

> '(gg) "pension" means a pension of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of a Judge, and includes any gratuity or other sum or sums so payable by way of death or retirement benefits;'

The difficulty arose because the Judges who retired and who were to retire could not get the advantage of the retirement and other benfits even though they were entitled to them according to the rules made by the Central or State Governments. So, the clause here says:

> "In section 2 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (1) after clause (g), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—
>
> '(gg) "pension" means a pension of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of a Judge, and includes any gratuity or other sum or sums so payable by way of death or retirement benefits;"

The death or retirement benefits have been introduced in or about 1951 and on account of the interpretation of the word 'pension' in an exclusive manner this difficulty arose. I may also point out in this connection that this additional benefit has to a certain extent been worked out of the pension that they would otherwise have got. Sometimes, if not oftenumes, it happens that there is a death and sometimes certain lump sums would be more convenient to a Government servant than getting a periodical pension. That is the reason why the rules were so liberalised as to give a certain fraction of the pension in addition to the amount given by way of gratuity or retirement benefits. That was considered as more advantageous, but as I pointed out, it was worked out, out of the sum that they would have got; had it been only pension, three-fourth would remain, and out of the one-fourth this whole amount has been worked out.

That is the reason why it became necessary, in order to meet this hardship, to have a defintion of the word "pension" by including in the expression gratuity or other sum or sums so payable by way of death or retirement benefits. So, that is the first part of the present amending Bill.

The second is, there has been a provision already in the rules that

family pensions are also to be granted in certain cases, especially for example, when a judge dies while in service, unfortunately, or immediately after retirement he dies. In such cases it was considered necessary, that for his immediate dependants some provision should be made by way of a family pension. For that purpose the rules have already made provision in respect of this particular matter. Generally, the amount of pension that is granted is for a stated number of years, the highest number of years being ten. In these cases, a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem is generally given as the pension. That was for the purpose of meeting the hardship that is likely to be felt by the dependants of the high court judge if he were to die while in service or within a stated number of years after he retires. So, that provision has also been included. You will find from the Bill that section 17A has to be added by the insertion of clause 3, saying:

> "Where any Judge who has elected to receive the pension payable, to him under Part II or Part III of the First Schedule dies, whether before or after retirement, in circumstances to which section 17 does not apply....".

Section 17 is a provision for the grant of extraordinary pension when the judge dies as a result of accident, etc.—

> "....a family pension or gratuity, if any, shall be payable to the person or persons entitled thereto under the ordinary rules of his service if he had not been appointed a Judge, his service as a Judge being treated as service therein for the purpose of calculating that family pension or gratuity."

In other words, had this particular judicial officer or an ICS officer not become a judge of a high court, he would have been entitled to a family pension under the liberalised pension rules, but as I pointed out, it could not be given to him because the special family pension was not held to be included in the term "pension". Therefore, a technical difficulty arose and in order to make the matter absolutely clear, namely, that a family pension also would be available even if the person becomes a high court judge and unfortunately dies thereafter, this provision has been made. In order to meet an interpretation which was likely to cause hardship, in addition to defining the expression "pension" as inclusive of these benefits, it has also been made clear that such judges in Parts I and II would also be entitled to a family pension because they were already entitled to it under the rules. But for their having become a high court judge, they would have got this family pension. A difficulty arose because under the Act of 1954 it was held that all the benefits including pension and the rest could only be got under the Act of 1954 and not under the liberalised rules to which, as Government servants, they were formerly entitled to. It is to meet this legal difficulty and to avoid the natural hardship that was caused by an interpretation of the Act of 1954 which made it difficult to give them all these benefits that it has become necessary to introduce by clause 3, a new section called section 17A, and to leave the matter beyond all doubt.

So far as clause 4 is concerned, it is a matter about procedure. The Lok Sabha has evolved a procedure as to what should be done so far as the rules are concerned. They have to be placed on the Table of Parliament in a certain manner and after giving a certain period for the hon. Members to consider the rules. That is the form which has now been evolved and therefore it was considered proper that in the place of the original rule under the Act of 1954, a more detailed rule according to the present practice of the Lok Sabha should be introduced therein.

It is for these three purposes that this amending Bill has been brought forward and I commend it to the approval of the hon. House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

How many hon. Members wish to participate in this debate? I see about three or four hon. Members standing. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this amending Bill for two very good reasons. One is, as the hon. Minister has been trying to submit to the House, it will be mitigating the legitimate hardships which should not have been there in any case, but a far more important consideration which I have in mind is this: that with this improvement in the conditions of our judges, it is possible that slowly we will succeed in drawing the best talent from the Bar to the Benches.

The Law Commission, in its report, has pointed out that one among the reasons why we cannot finish with the arrears of work pending with the high courts is the inadequacy of the judges. When we consider the reasons why there are not enough number of judges, one factor is this: that they do not find the conditions sufficiently attractive. I think it was Justice Chandrasekhara Ayyar who commented another reason why we do not succeed in dealing with these cases expeditiously, and I think there would not be two opinions on this issue: that when matters get unduly delayed, it is another type of injustice. A citizen approaches the courts to redress a wrong and when there is any inordinate, undue delay, it is the creation of another kind of wrong; it is almost the perpetration of another fraud on the citizen. If, therefore, we are to succeed in eliminating these delays, we will have to have two things: enough number of judges and secondly, that these judges are endowed with the requisite calibre, qualifications and ability.

It was the second point that Justice Chandrasekhara Ayyar dealt with. He said that many of these judges are of such a calibre that they cannot comprehend cases and therefore they cannot give the judgment and therefore delays result: not a very flattering compliment, but he had this reason in mind which he wanted the authorities concerned to take into consideration. He saw that with this kind of condition which we today afford, we should not expect to try to attract and recruit the best kind of talent from the Bar. He, therefore, had commented on this.

The Law Commission, in its report, also has tried to draw attention to this very vital matter, the matter of making the conditions for judges attractive enough. I fully agree that pay and prospects are not the only consideration; there are other considerations which weigh with the best minds on the Bench, but this one aspect should not be completely ignored.

The other aspect will be that we shall have to bear in mind the kind of status or understanding we show to the judges. May I, therefore, in this connection, read a very pertinent paragraph for the consideration of the Minister and the Ministry when they try the very important issue of making appointments to the courts?

> "It is necessary for all to realise that the role assigned to the judiciary under the Constitution is social and economic justice, equality, freedom and dignity of the individual, will be impossible of achievement unless the judiciary fearlessly discharges its duties in every complaint of excess of power by the legislatures or the executive, brought to its notice. A proper realization of these aspects at the highest level can alone bring about a change in the attitude towards the judiciary."

A judge must not be placed in the position where he makes a comparison between himself and his colleagues who continue at the Bar. We knew the practice which a successful barrister or an advocate or a lawyer could have at one of our leading High Courts, be it Bangalore—for your sake I am saying Bangalore—Madras, Bombay, Calcutta or the Supreme Court, and we knew the conditions, the kind of pay, emoluments and other benefits a Judge can expect to have when he comes to be a Judge. It is with this in mind that the Law Commission has made certain observations. They have said:

> "We trust that what we stated will be appreciated and measures taken in all directions so that the judiciary—superior as well as subordinate—may enjoy the dignity and the respect to which it is justly entitled and which alone can be an incentive to a proper discharge of their duties."

So, apart from the question of emoluments, allowances and pensionary benefits, there is the question of according them the status to which they are entitled under our Constitution. As the Constitution somewhere observes, the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India are constituted as the protector, the guarantor of fundamental rights and they cannot consistently with the responsibility so laid upon them refuse to entertain applications seeking protection against the infringement of such rights. If the courts are to discharge the high responsibility cast upon them by the Constitution and fulfil the expectations of the lay citizens from the High Courts, we must see that we draw the best talent to the High Courts and to the Supreme Court in India.

When we take into consideration this we shall have to apply our mind to two not very healthy practices of the present executive. One is, whenever a Judge shows a tendency to pass a Judgment which does not find favour with the current facts of the Government the invariably incurs the wrath of the Government, and there are Ministers who do not hesitate from criticising such a Judge. You are aware, Madam Chairman, that very recently a Judge of the Allahabad High Court has, I think, delivered a history judgement. I have in mind Justice Mulla who has, I think, very properly, with due sense of his responsibility and with the very commendable experience at his disposal, made certain observations on another branch of our Government, the Indian Police. I think there will be few, very few.... (*Interruption*). That is the pattern. U.P. normally leads the rest of India in bad things. The observations made with regard to the police in U.P., I think, unfortunately we have to agree —it is not with pride or with a feeling of glee or jubilation that one is forced to admit these things, come to these conclusions or reach these inferences—by a very responsible, eminent and learned Judge of the Allahabad High Court, broadly speaking, applies to the police in India. He has rendered a service. We require judges of that calibre, that independence of mind. What happened? We find that the Chief Minister of U.P.—I am not going into details, but the pertinent factor that the independence of the judiciary shall be upheld and if we undermine that independence we undermine the constitutional guarantees of our own freedom—criticised it. That independence cannot be sustained, continued and guaranteed if the Executive is to subject Judges to this kind of harsh, unwarranted and, I think, uncalled for criticism as was indulged into by the Chief Minister of U.P. He did not....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Has Shri Nath Pai read what the other Judge of the same High Court has said?

Shri Nath Pai: He is absolutely free to quote the other Judge. If one Judge differs with the judgment of the other Judge . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On this very subject he has criticised his brother Judge.

Shri Nath Pai: When one Judge disagrees with another Judge, one Judge expresses his views which may be critical of the views of another Judge, it is not interference, it is a differing judgment delivered. As a lawyer Shri Mathur should know this. But it is a far cry from a differing judgement of a fellow colleague to the admonitions to be delivered by a Chief Minister. Taking the occasion of a police parade the Chief Minister of U.P. thinks it fit to make observations, to pass strictures on this. It is a very sinister thing, and I think he hon. Member and I have in common in trying to maintain the dignity, the independence and impartiality of our Supreme Court and our High Courts. The President of another democracy has this to say regarding people who will try to assail the Judges of the High Court. The President of the Bar of United States said:

> "But there is danger indeed when the courts are assailed by sensible and well-intentioned . . ."

I am prepared to grant that both these adjectives are possibly applicable to the Chief Minister of U.P.

> ". . sensible and well-intentioned citizens who have let their disagreement with individual decisions lead them into irresponsible criticism of the courts as an instrument of government."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is making a very important point, no doubt, but I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the time is very limited.

Shri Nath Pai: I thought you were looking for speakers on this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I have no objection, but the House will have to give its consent to extend the time allowed for this Bill. Only one hour has been allotted to this Bill.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The other Bill was to go for two hours.

Mr. Chairman: It is true that we have saved some time. If the House is agreeable we can extend the time for this.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Nath Pai may go on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam, what you have to decide is whether we have to cover the whole gamut or whether we have to limit ourselves to the present Bill.

An Hon. Member: That is a different matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Nath Pai has covered a vast ground When you asked as to who all would like to participate in the debate I did not get up. But now Shri Nath Pai has given us an opportunity because he has been allowed to speak and cover such a vast ground.

Mr. Chairman: I will answer that point. It is true that in an amending Bill we do speak specifically with regard to the main objects and reasons and about the particular clauses given there. But in the case of High Court Judges, the very reason for ameliorating the conditions of Judges is to maintain the impartiality of the judiciary. Therefore, I have permitted Shri Nath Pai to make his point. What I was trying to ask him to do is to make his remarks concise and not go on giving too many quotations, so that we could fit in a few more speakers. in any case, if the House is willing and since we have saved quite a lot of time on the other Bills, I will permit the speakers to have a little more latitude and continue to make their points. Now, Shri Nath Pai may continue his speech.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very grateful to you, Madam. I shall not try to take all the time . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, you can go on.

Shri Nath Pai: . . .so that we shall have the benefit of hearing my colleague Shri Mathur.

Mr. Chairman: I have allowed him to go on.

Shri Nath Pai: I will not be easily deterred by him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From our side, do not think we are objecting to it.

Shri Nath Pai: The objective of this amendment, as you succinctly tried to summarise for the whole House, is to make the conditions better and maintain the dignity of the Judges, and from that point anything that one has to submit becomes pertinent and relevant to that. In this case, again, I would like to say very briefly, in making the appointments we shall have to bear in mind the very serious recommendations of the Law Commission and we shall have to be on the guard that no political considerations come. I am repeating the point that it is not pay and prospects that will bring the best mind. If you want the best mind, an independent mind, a mind which will have courage to say the truth whether it is pleasant to the ears of the executive or not, then we shall have to see that in making appointments we do not allow, as we have been warned by the Law Commission, political considerations to come in.

I will conclude, Madam Chairman, by this very very brief reference, and I crave your indulgence for that alone. On page 72, the Law Commission in its report Vol. I on reform of judicial administrations has this to say:

> "Now, the Governor has to be guided by his Ministers and it is usually felt that nowadays the Chief Minister thinks that it is his privilege to distribute patronage and that his recommendations should be the determining factor."

The Constitution calls upon the President of India to appoint a Judge in consultation with the Governor, which in practice means the Chief Minister, the Ministry and all these pressures of caste, communal, political etc., not to mention relatives and others.

> "The voice of the Chief Justice is not half as effective as it was in the past."

What a sad comment? These are the words of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

> "This unedifying prospect has brought about some demoralisation in the minds of the Chief Justices . . ."

So, it is not by prospects of pension or other benefits alone that we will draw the necessary quality of talent on the bench but by seeing that their spirit of independence is never assailed and by seeing that in making appointments we do not have any ulterior considerations. I do hope the hon. Minister, while taking into account the genuine support that we have lend to this amending Bill, will bear in mind the other observations which I had to submit.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I whole heartedly agree with the observations made by the previous speaker, though they may not come strictly within the ambit of this Bill. But they are particularly relevant in view of the fact that this Bill seeks of ameliorate the conditions of service of High Court judges. It is true that on many occasions appointments have been made without consideration of merit and there was reference to it when we discussed the Law Commission's Report. I do hope that the obesrvations made today by Shri Nath Pai, namely, that not merely by ameliorating the conditions of service that you can attract to the bench the best talents from the bar and elsewhere but by providing certain conditions and environments which are acceptable to the dignity and self-respect of the judges who adorn these

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

benches, will be given careful consideration.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we particularly welcome this as doing rather belated justice to those whose privilege it is to dispense justice. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act was passed in 1954 and it is only in 1961 that we are setting right an unfortunate error which has crept in as a result of interpretation of a particular word, namely, "pension" in the Act. I do not know why there was so much delay. I should have thought that a matter of this type could have been set right immediately. It is true that the original intention was to see that the High Court Judges did receive such of the retirement benefits to which they have been entitled, and if the interpretation of the word "pension" only means periodical payments then, naturally, it is the duty of the Government to bring in an amending Bill to enlarge the connotation of the word "pension" and give that Bill retrospective effect. That is being done and we welcome it.

But there is one point which troubles my mind, and it is this. Notwithstanding the fact that retrospective effect has been given to this Bill, what will be the position in the case of retirement or death of a judge which has taken place between, let us say, 1954 and 1961. Suppose a judge has died in 1955. I do not know what exactly Government proposes to do in such a case as this because, to my mind, if we frame a Bill in this way, namely, we say that this clause shall always be deemed to have been inserted, then the relatives of those judges would today be entitled, after the passing of this Bill, to the amenities which would be theirs. I take it that it is the intention of the Government to see that retrospectively the dependants of such judges are properly compensated. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister to that effect that it is the intention and that it will be done.

Shri Datar: We have clearly stated that that clause shall be deemed always to have been inserted. So, there is no difficulty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I agree. Therefore, I say that there should be no difficulty in giving retrospective effect to this provision and paying arrears that may be due to the dependants of such judges.

There is one more point to which I shall refer before I conclude my observations on this Bill. In the case of High Court judges it becomes exceedingly difficult for them to voice their grievances. We have never heard of any High Court judges openly suggesting that they are labouring under certain disadvantages or disqualifications, but it is the duty of this Government, if they desire to maintain the highest standard of judiciary of their own accord to find out whether there is any disability or disadvantage under which they have been labouring and, if so, to remedy them. As was pointed out, respect and dignity prevent them from bringing out these grievances in public. So, I think it is our look out and, I am sure, the hon. Minister will look into this matter because this alone does not seem to exhaust the list of grievances and injustices which may be inadvertently done to the Bench.

While welcoming this measure, I am glad that the Government have sought to remove what was an inadvertent flaw in the 1954 Act, and I do hope that the Government will bear in mind that it is not merely by improving the prospects slightly in the matter of pensions, or giving some gratuity at the time of retirement, that we will be able to attract the best talents to the Bench. In that connection, I once again endorse the observations made by Shri Nath Pai and I do not hope the hon. Minister in reply will assure the House that he will see to it that the dignity and the self-respect of the Bench are maintained so that a proper kind of talent is attracted to the Bench.

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I welcome this amending Bill which only rationalises the position and gives the benefits which are overdue to the serving judges. While we are talking of the terms and conditions of service of the High Court judges, I am sure nobody in this House will have two opinions that the terms and conditions should be such that they allow our judges to function with the fullest freedom and the greatest dignity. As a matter of fact, it is not these amending Bills which give that freedom and that dignity to the judges. We have taken care of this aspect when we framed our Constitution. In our Constitution we have provided such good provisions which enable any serving judge to function with the utmost of freedom, and it is our experience during the last fifteen years of independence that our judges have functioned that way. Occasions have never been wanting when we found that they have given expression to their views on all vital matters, ignoring completely what the view point of a particular State Government or the Central Government is. So, there is absolutely no reason for any apprehension on the part of anybody that there is anything which is being done, or can be done, which will deflect our judges from pursuing that path of independence and freedom and exercising their minds with that complete impartiality. As I submitted, that is already provided by the Constitution. So, that part need not be brought in.

We do certainly feel that as far as the terms and conditions of service of the judges are concerned, it should be the anxiety of the Home Ministry to see that all these matters are disposed of with promptitude. I am referring to this particular matter because I feel that there are certain matters still pending with the Home Ministry. There have been some recommendations regarding the retirement age of judges. There have been fresh recommendations. I do not know how far I am correct, but if I am correctly informed, even at the meet of the Judges, they have suggested that the retiring age of the judges should be raised. This is a part of the terms and conditions of service. Whatever the decision Government wish to take, it is my ardent wish and it is my strong advice to the Government that such matters must be disposed of quickly and should not be kept pending. There has been a unanimous recommendation of the conference of judges on this subject. Other committees, the Law Commission and also the Union Public Service Commission have made their recommendations on this subject. Still, I think this matter is pending before the Home Ministry and they are yet to take a decision as to what should be the retiring age of judges.

This comes exactly within the purview of such amendments where you have to take it into consideration. I do not think it is very nice for the Home Ministry to come in driblets with one amendment after another. They should dispose of all the matters which are pending before them and keep nothing hanging like that. That, I believe, is very necessary to keep up the morale of the judges. Of course, I do not think that the morale of the judges is going to be affected in any manner, but it is highly desirable that all these matters which pertain to the terms and conditions of service of the judges are quickly disposed of.

I do not know what was the particular reference when my hon. friend mentioned about certain opinions expressed by the judges. When I intervened it was none of my intention to say that anything should be done to curb the freedom of the judges. I rather very much welcome permitting him to give full expression to his views. He referred to certain observations made by a judge of the Allahabad High Court. As a matter of fact, I had decided in my mind that I will take the earliest opportunity to bring up this matter on the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur].

floor of this House somehow and tell the hon. Home Minister what we think about it. I still hope that we will get such an opportunity. But now that this matter has been mentioned, I think it definitely deserves the pointed attention of the Central Government. That particular judge has made sweeping observations condemning the entire Police service and not only the Police service of the UP Government. His remarks cover the entire Indian Police Service. He has said that the Indian Police Service is such and such.... (*Interruption*). I do not know if it has been corrected, but I thought that even the conscience of another judge of the same High Court felt a twinge. It is very unusual and very rare that a judge of the same High Court should feel compelled to go out of his way to make observations just counter to the observations made by an hon. judge of the same court earlier. I think it would be a half-told story if I do not also mention what the other judge had to say. My hon. friend has quoted only one judge. Let me therefore read out what has appeared only in today's papers. It reads:

> "Mr. Justice S. S. Dhavan, of the Allahabad High Court, has observed that a reform of the police methods of investigation was overdue but he did not think that the problem could be solved by calling the entire police force a 'lawless group with a record on crimes unrivalled in the country or comparing it to be stinking shoal of fish in which every fish barring a few stinks'.
>
> Such observations by this court, ... might draw pointed attention to the problem but these might also do more harm than good as they tended to demoralise the police force and create the impression that the judiciary were used to.....".

I am now referring particularly to the pharases which he has used about his own judges.

> ".....intemperate language.
>
> The above observations were made by his Lordship while setting aside the conviction of two persons.....
>
> His Lordship said: 'This court as the judicial organ of the State has been striving for a radical reform of the methods of investigation and no individual can claim the credit of making long efforts to clean up the agean stables...."

I think he is referring to his fellow judge when he says this. Let this be understood. It appears quite clearly that he was not very happy.

> "..... no individual can claim the credit of making long efforts to clean up the agean stables alleged to be the police force. The first step towards the solution of a problem is to state the problem correctly. The root causes of the evil lie in a primitive system of investigation....."

He has made an analytical study of the whole thing.

What I mean to say is that we want our judges to exercise the fullest freedom. We want them to function with great dignity. But if they use intemperate language and go out of their way to make such general observations, I do not think this right can be denied to any citizen of this country, namely, to express himself as and what he feels, least of all to the Chief Minister of a particular State. We here do not want to criticise our judges or their observations when any matter is *sub judice*. But certainly the immunity which we have given to our judges through our Constitution should never be abused. We will expect the judges to abuse it the least. That becomes all the more necessary when you put a particular man in a position of great dignity. A greater responsibility devolves upon him. He must understand it. I must

understand what responsibility devolves upon me if I am a Member of Parliament. If certain privileges are attached to me, certainly those privileges also mean that there is a great responsibility which lies on my shoulders.

I might add for the information of my hon. friends here that I have spent the best 16 years of my life as a magistrate and have been one of the serverest critics of the Police administration and their methods of investigation.

Shri Tangamani: It is always open to a judge to pass an obiter on the basis of a particular investigation. It may not be in general terms as the judge has done. If he makes certain remarks about the way the Police is functioning, it will certainly help the administration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Tangamani perhaps does not know that I gave up the judicial service only because certain remarks passed by me against a senior Police officer were expunged. I had a grievance against the Chief Justice of that High Court. If the magistracy is to function honestly and independently, it must have that right. As a matter of fact, I have been working all the time not only for the independence of the High Court judges but for the independence of the magistracy as well. But, as I submitted, when we exercise that right of making observations against Police officers we also have a great responsibility. In my judgment I would not say that the entire police force of the State is such and such and that this has happened. I may make my obseavations on certain evidence which is before me in that case and say, "Here is a Police Superintendent who has tampered with the records. Here is this evidence and on the basis of this evidence I say that the Police records and evidence have been tampered with and that certain action must be taken against this officer."

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has made his point. Normally we do not go into a long invective against judgments made by the High Court judges. A passing reference may be made, but I think anything beyond that should not be done. After all, we are all, on both sides, claiming that we want the impartiality of the judiciary to be upheld. In such a situation it is better that we leave it to the judgment of the judges and do not permit this forum to be a direct criticism of the judges of the High Courts and of the Supreme Court.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As I had submitted, I have lived all my life for the freedom of the judiciary. I plead for that freedom not only for the High Court judges but for the entire magistracy. I told you that I gave up my service in the judiciary only on this account. Therefore please do not misunderstand me that I am in any way saying anything. Which will curb the independence and the freedom of the judiciary. But I say that that freedom and independence also means a lot of responsibility and it is not I who is saying this but here is a fellow judge of the same High Court who has gone out of his way to say all that. This does not mean that I am supporting the investigation methods of the Police Department. I have got very strong reasons and I told you I had already decided in my mind to take the earliest opportunity. But I will rather like to drop it at that.

All that I would submit is that I support this Bill in full. It just fills up a deficiency which was there for a long time. It rationalises the whole thing. I further urge upon the hon. Home Minister to see that all matters which are pending with him regarding the terms and conditions of service of the judges are taken note of and are disposed of as quickly as possible. They should not be permitted to hang as they have been so far. I do not wish that a wrong impression should go out of this House, namely, that we do not stand for the dignity and freedom of our courts. The dignity and freedom to our

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courts, as a matter of fact, has been given in a foolproof manner by our Constitution. We support that Constitution in full and want to do everything which will give or judges the same independence. I also feel proud of our judges who have during all these 10—12 years given a clear evidence of the way in which they have conducted themselves with great independnece.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Mr. Chairman, while I rise to support the Bill, I also want to take this occasion to draw the attention of the House to a few things which are necessary to preserve the independence and integrity of the judiciary. Speakers from all sections of the House have emphasised the necessity to maintain the independence and integrity of the judiciary. The principal thing which is necessary for this purpose is to make them realise that their dignity is respected and even more, to let the country realise that the executive respects the dignity of the judiciary. I take it this is the reason why we have brought in this Bill to provide them with their due retirement benefits; we have, even at this late stage, introduced a retrospective amendment to provide for it. But that is not sufficient.

We must act in a way which will ensure the dignity of the judiciary, particularly the higher judiciary of the State and the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, there have been some blemishes in this respect, with the result that it has sometimes impaired the independence and integrity of some of the Judges. For example, it happened—that is not the rule; it is an exception—that when a particular Bill was referred to a particular High Court for its opinion, first of all the opinion given was against the principal provisions made by the Bill regarding sessions trials. Then the Bill was sent back by the Home Minister and it received the approval of the High Court by a majority or something like that. This kind of thing can happen if the Judges feel that their recalcitrance will earn them the displeasure of the executive. Of course, even then it should not have happened; but then the danger is inherent in it.

Therefore, in its dealing with the judiciary and in its dealing about the judiciary also, Government, whether in the Centre or in the State, must behave in a very cautious manner with the utmost circumspection. From that point of view, a controversy has been raised about the propriety of certain condemnations of the police. I do not want to go into that in detail. I just want to say that even if the executive feels that an injustice has been done to the police, it is not proper for the executive in the particular context to raise that point. The Chief Minister raised it in a police parade. Public men like Shri Mathur may raise it here, that is another matter. But for a Chief Minister to raise it in a police parade is very unfortunate. There might have been an appeal to the Supreme Court for expunction of that particular thing; that is a different matter. But if the head of the executive Government of the State does it in a manner which would seem to every man in the public to be a patent affront to the judges, that should not be done.

Perhaps most of us in the House are not aware that this particular Judge had been a leading criminal lawyer in the Allahabad High Court and he knows the ins and outs of the police administration; it is not merely from a particular piece of evidence in a particular case, but from his criminal practice throughout his life, he has known the police administration. Anyone who has come across our police would realise that the observations made by him were not far from the truth. The other Judge might have been shocked, but he was primarily a civil lawyer. He was an eminent laywer too, but more or less on the civil side. Therefore, he took rather a theoretical than a practical

view. I do not want to proceed with the controversy any further.

The other thing which has caused some flutter in High Courts is the Government's procedure about dealing with the law's delays. It is, of course, necessary that delays should be avoided. But it is not a proper thing, it is a dangerous thing, I should say—to instil in the Judge's mind a sense of hurrying up with cases. Unfortunately, we work under a system of precedents. That is to say, when a case has been decided and when a particular view of the law has been taken by the High Court or the Supreme Court, whether that view is right or wrong, in all subsequent cases, other judges are bound to abide by that decision, whether they like it or not. That is the broad statement on the theory of precedents. Of course, there may be some ways of modifying a precedent. A full Bench can overrule a Division Bench and so on.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member not to go into too many legal details. The main point in this particular amending Bill is whether the Bill is substantial enough for keeping broadly the impartiality of the judiciary. I do not think we should go into too many details about judicial practices and legal procedures. Otherwise, we will not be able to finish in time.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am just pointing out how the Government act about the law's delays. I broadly stated the precedent system. This being our system, if the court goes wrong in stating the law, that wrong gets perpetuated. Therefore, in every case involving a complicated question of law, there should be no hurry. Every side should be considered with due deliberation. If you instil in the judge's mind a sense of hurry, that cannot be done.

The other thing is, there is a great fuss about holidays.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Government wants the High Court to put in so many days in a year—210 or 215.

Shri Datar: The Hon. Member is raising all questions which have absolutely no bearing on the present Bill, which is of a very limited nature.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I am just trying to point out what should not be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably there is more time than is required for the Bill. Is that the reason?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I was trying to point out that a judge's work should not be judged by the amount of time he spends in the court alone. He has to work at home also. You cannot jade a man and get good quality work from him. There is a limit to intellectual labour. When a man works in the court and at home also, he needs some relaxation. Therefore, it should not be counted by the number of days. There are other ways of avoiding laws dalays. Sometimes, the court may be under-staffed. Then, the staff should be increased. Sometimes, additional Judges may be put in and so on. That is how things should be done.

The last thing that I want to point out, which naturally comes to one's mind as we are approaching the elections is this. It has been sometimes the practice after the last general election and even before, to a point a defeated candidates as Judges. I do not object to it. But, it must not be done in such a way as to give the people an impression that it is a consolution for their defeat. In many cases, the candidates were really fit candidates. But, then, if you immediately make him a Judge after his defeat, the whole dignity of the judiciary goes. People start feeling that it has been a reward. A person may have been a Minister. He is defeated and then he is made a Judge. That should not be done. Even if he

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deserves it, you can wait for six months or one year or whatever it is. You should not proceed in that undue haste. Then, it seems that Judgeship of a High Court is a thing for the executive to distribute as a patronage. This must be avoided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not considering appointments, I suppose.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We are not considering appointment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are considering pension.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We are considering the dignity of the judiciary. With these remarks, I would support the Bill and commend it for acceptance of the House.

Shri Tangamani: *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there something to be said also?

Shri Datar: It may not be of a general nature.

Shri Tangamani: I will confine myself to some points.

While generally supporting this piece of legislation which wants to fill up a lacuna in the payment of pensions to these Judges, I would like to make some observations. In the first place, I am very glad that clause 2 defines pension as "pension of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of a Judge and includes any gratuity or other sum or sums so payable by way of death or retirement benefits" and also says that this clause shall be deemed to have been included in the original Act itself, that is the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act of 10 1954. This Bill provides for retrospective payment of this pension. I submit that this is a salutary practice that in cases where we want to give benefits either to the Judges or to other persons, such a provision should always be there for providing retrospective payment of these benefits. I would like to add also that it is a welcome thing that section 24 of the principal Act has been amended for providing for the rules to be laid and also re-laid if it necessary. Although the original Act provided for laying them on the Table, the expanded clause 3 is much more beneficial for a check up by this House.

Members addressed themselves to the dignity of the Judges. I would not go into the question of the appointment to the Judges, although some Members have referred to it but refer to the Fourteenth report of the Law Commission. When once the Judges are appointed—I would like to mention only two or three points which I consider as very pertinent in this connection because, with respect, some of the observations of the Members of this House may be followed with advantage by the members of the judiciary—the Law Commission have pointed out that it is not a healthy practice for the Judges to accept parties got up either by the Chief Minister or by private citizens. They have mentioned it in great detail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should we go into all those things? It is only the pension when a Judge retires or dies that has to be considered. That is all.

Shri Tangamani: The Law Commission considered in extenso . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have considered many things. What is their relevancy here in this Bill? I am only asking the hon. Member to confine himself to the Bill.

Shri Tangamani: I have said that the pension that is going to be paid with retrospective effect is a proper thing. The Law Commission also considered the question whether their

salary should be increased. In that matter, they felt that the salaries of Judges of the High Courts, particularly in Calcutta and Bombay may not be sufficient. Generally, their recommendation is that the present salary, as fixed in the Constitution will be sufficient. Here, there are certain observations, because, I found, reference was also made. Here is a very pertinent point. After retirement, the question arises whether a Judge could practice in the Supreme Court or not. Today, the practice is, they can practice in the Supreme Court. I submit that this is not a very healthy practice. The Law Commission went into this matter and this is what they say on page 87.

> "To allow the judges to practise either in Courts or by way of giving advice is an extremely retrograde step gravely affecting the independence of the judges******. There are big clients appearing before you as a judge . . ."

They give opinion, etc. They may be able to get Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 or 20,000. They quote a particular passage which is attributed to a leading counsel. The Law Commission have also suggested that the Constitution should be so amended preventing them from appearing in the Supreme Court. I remember, when the amendment regarding appointment of Supreme Court Judges was brought here, many hon. Members referred to this particular question. Although there is no bar on the practice of High Court Judges before the Supreme Court, my humble submission is that it will not be a salutary practice. This can also be extended. Where a Judge retires as a District Judge, he is allowed to practise in the High Court. It goes even further. I know of cases where some Judges appear before Industrial tribunals also. In some cases, they may have presided over such Industrial tribunals.

The point that I would like to make is, when we are providing for this kind of pension with retrospective effect, it must be made obligatory on the part of the High Court Judges to see that they do not continue this practice as a regular practitioner in the Supreme Court. If they occasionally go there, perhaps, we may not seriously object. To be regular practioners in the Supreme Court, for persons who have spent their lives as High Court Judges, appears to me to be not a very desirable practice. I am in good company because Members of the Law Commission have felt that it was not a very good practice. I would like to emphasise at least this point when we are considering the question of providing for the retirement benefits for judges, that it is but fair that we should expect from them that they would not continue their practice before the judiciary. Even if they seek appointment elsewhere, I may not seriously have any object on to it, but it appears to me that if they continue practice as a practising lawyer, then that may not be a very salutary thing.

With these words, I once again support the main provisions of this Bill.

Shri Datar: I am obliged to the Members of the House who took part in the debate for having supported the provisions of this Bill, which, as my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has pointed out, has been brought forward only for rationalising certain provisions.

A number of general questions were raised, which, to a large extent, were beside the point, so far as the provisions of this Bill are concerned. I might, however, point out to the House that when the Law Commission's report was received, it was debated in this House and in the other at great length, and the points raised now had been replied to from these benches. Therefore, I would not enter into the general questions raised by hon. Members in this respect.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur stated that a number of matters regarding the High Court Judges

[Shri Datar]

were pending before the Home Ministry. May I point out that it is not so at all? Sometimes, what happens is that certain questions are raised, and then, we have, to pass through a fairly detailed procedure; we have to consult the State Governments, and they have to consult the High Courts. Therefore, if there are any matters, then they have to pass through this process of consultation at different levels. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that the Home Ministry have a number of matters pending before them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only last week, I read in the newspapers that the question of the age of superannuation was under consideration.

Shri Datar: A number of matters, when they are raised, have naturally to be considered, and the consideration takes a considerable time, because we have to consult the State Governments and the State Governments have to consult the High Courts ....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was precisely my point.

Shri Datar: So it would not be proper for my hon. friend to charge us generally with delays so far as these matters are concerned. We try to dispose of all matters as early as possible.

I would not like to deal with the other points, as they have already been sufficiently replied to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there are no amendments to the clauses, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

COFFEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942, be taken into consideration".

I wish to make at the outset certain observations to clarify the scope of the amendments proposed in this Bill to the Coffee Act, 1942.

The principal amendment proposed is in regard to section 4 of the parent Act, which provides for the constitution of the Coffee Board and the manner of representation of certain interests represented on the Coffee Board. Under section 4(2) of the Coffee Act, the board consists of a chairman and 32 other members representing the Governments of the coffee-growing States, the coffee growers in those States, Parliament and others interests. Section 4(2A) of the Act provides that the persons representing the coffee-growers in the producing States shall be elected or nominated as may be prescribed.

Before every reconstitution of the board, a number of representations is received from the various planters

associations and other organisations that the distribution of seats on the Coffee Board for the representatives is inadequate, that there should be a rearrangement of the seats for producers' representatives from the coffee-producing States etc. Similar representations are also made to Government in respect of other interests represented on the board. All these representations are examined in detail. On one such representation about the redistribution of the producers' seats between the coffee-producing States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala, it was found that on the basis of the present acreages under coffee in the three producing States, consequent on the reorganisation of States, the number of seats for the growers' representatives will have to be redistributed to bring about a more equitable representation. Every time that such redistribution of seats becomes necessary for one reason or another, it also becomes necessary to amend section 4(2) of the Coffee Act, because it lays down the precise number of seats to be given to each interest.

In order, therefore, to avoid the necessity of amending the Act every time when similar changes in the composition of the board become necessary Government have felt it advisable to amend sections 4 (2) and 4 (2A) of the Coffee Act suitably without affecting the general scheme of representation.

Under the amendments proposed to section 4, it is provided that the board shall consist besides the chairman to be appointed by the Central Government and three members to be elected by Parliament to represent it on the board, a maximum of 29 other members nominated by the Central Government to represent the Governments of the principal coffee-growing States, the producers in the various States, trade interests, curing establishments labour, consumers and such other interests as in Government's opinion should be represented on the board. Under the new section 4 (2A) proposed in the Bill, the number of persons to be appointed as members to represent each of the interests, their terms of office, the procedure to be followed in the discharge of their functions and the manner of filling vacancies among the members will be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

I wish to make, even at this stage, certain observations which, I hope, will clear some apprehensions which appear to have been felt in certain quarters about the scope of this amendment. As will be seen the pattern of representation of the Coffee Board is not being disturbed. The same interests which are now represented on the board will continue to be represented, even after the proposed amendment.

It will be observed that the only effective changes that have been introduced by the proposed amendment to section 4 of the Act are:

(1) the precise number of seats to be allotted to each interest on the Coffee Board is left to be specified under the Rules to be framed under the amended section, and

(2) the persons to represent Governments of principal coffee-growing States as well as the coffee producers in these States will be nominated by the Central Government.

As regards (1), the reason for this change, as I have already stated, is to avoid the necessity of amending the Act frequently. A redistribution of seats within each category of major interests may become necessary owing to many unforeseeable factors such as realignment of State boundaries or emergence of new areas under coffee or changes in course of time in the acreage under coffee in the different States etc. It would, obviously, be difficult to go on amending the Act every time such variable factors call for review of the distribution of seats

[Shri Kanungo]

on the Coffee Board. The correct thing would be to make the relevant provisions in the Act rather flexible in this regard, and to enable such changes to be made by amending the rules to be framed under the Act. I would like to point out that such is already the case with the Tea Act. I would also like to say that Government have no intention at present to make any changes in the existing total number of seats on the coffee board allotted to each of the major interests involved in the rules to be framed under the proposed section 4 (2A).

Regarding the second change, I wish to point out that it would, in actual practice, involve no change in the existing position. The persons whom the Central Government will nominate to represent the Governments of the principal coffee-growing States of Mysore, Kerala and Madras will be those suggested by the State Governments concerned. As regards the representation of coffee producers, twelve seats are allotted to them under the present section 4 of the Act. I may say at once that Government do not intend to reduce this number. Of these 12 seats, six representing small growers and robust a growers are even at present filled by nomination by the Central Government, and the remaining six representing large growers, are filled by election by an electoral college consisting of large growers. It is this elective element that will not continue when the amending Bill is passed and brought into force. Here, again, I wish to say that the principle behind the election of large growers' representatives, namely to ensure that they are fully representative of this class, will continue to be observed in that, before nominating the persons to represent thte large growers' interests as well as the interests of other growers, the industry's authorised representative associations will be consulted. They will be invited to submit panels of names for Government's consideration, and I can assure them that due weight will be given to their recommendations. This, in Government's opinion, is the better way to secure a proper representation for the coffee growers on the Coffee Board.

The rest of the amendments proposed in this Bill are of a minor nature. We have bearly taken this opportunity to carry out these amendments in order to remove certain practical difficulties which have been experienced in the working of the Act. None of them involves any basic question of policy, and I do not intend taking up more of the limited time at our disposal for the consideration of this Bill in going into these amendments in detail.

With these observations, I commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942, be taken into consideration".

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The main amendment in this Bill relates to the composition of the Board. But what I want to point out is regarding the interests to labour. Whenever it is decided to give representation to labour, they generally take one or two. They do not take the number of representatives on the basis of the total strength of the Board. For example, you will find three Members of Parliament, one Chairman and 29 other representatives, those who represent the coffee growing industry. I do not mind the representation given to coffee growers. They deserve to be represented on the Board. But what are the coffee trade interests? What are curing establishments? I do not understand why curing establishments should be represented on the Coffee Board. What interests do they represent? There are representatives of the coffee trade interests and curing

establishments. So, I would like some clarification as to why these two interests have to be provided for.

As regards representation of labour, their representation on the Board should be increased. It should not be one or two as at present, because the strength of the Board is very big.

The other question is about representation of consumers. The consumer interest should always be represented on the Board. This is very necessary. But what do we find? The representatives of consumers who are nominated by the Central Government to the Coffee Board usually have nothing to do with the consumers' interest. Some people are nominated to represent consumers' interest. The person who is nominated to this Board under this category is generally a Congressman, a member of the ruling party. Only Congressmen are nominated to represent the interests of consumers.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): They consume a lot of coffee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps they consume more.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If it is to be on the basis of consumption of coffee..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably in the Central Hall the number of people would be larger.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not mind any individual being nominated to the Board to represent the interests of the consumers. But let him take some interest in the working of the Board. Let him take some interest in the development of this industry and in the marketing of coffee. Usually some people go and sit there. They do not even read the papers and notes supplied to them. This is a fact. Usually the memorandum is prepared by the Coffee Board or the Ministry itself. They prepare very good briefs, but these people do not read them at all. That is why I earnestly request the Government to see that in nominating the representative of consumers, they take a person who really takes interest in the matter. If the person nominated does not function properly or effectively, if he does not discharging the duties evoling on him as a member of the board, there is no provision in this to withdraw him. I remember another case where a statutory committee was constituted erroneously, and when it was found out, the Minister was not able to dissolve it because there was no provision under the Act for its dissolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The power is always inherent. The builder can demolish.

The T. B. Vittal Rao: They said there was no provision to dissolve the body or to reconstitute it. If that power is there, it is very good.

So, I would like to know why the touring establishments should be given special representation, the amount of business they transact in coffee, and the special interests that they represent.

These are the only observations I wanted to make with regard to the composition of this board.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There are others who desire to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least today we should finish the agenda. This is the last item.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But this was included by mistake, as two hours were allotted for the earlier Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they have made a mistake, we should correct it.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I shall take only two or three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I have no objection.

Shri Achar: I welcome the Bill. I come from a State where coffee is being produced. So I want at the outset to welcome the Bill and also compliment the Government on the very good service the Coffee Board has been rendering to this industry.

So far as the composition of the Board is concerned, the present suggestions are very welcome. I do not agree with the observation of Shri Vittal Rao that the nominations are made mostly from the Congress side of the House or the Congress people in the country. Probably the country has got a very large number of Congre men. Just as in the House here, that corner has a very small number and we are a large number of people, naturally in the country also it is like that. So, it may be that a larger number of Congressmen are there. I do not think there is anything wrong about it.

With regard to these committees I would like to suggest one thing. If we look into the Annual Report of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, at the end of it we find nearly 100 pages giving the names of persons in the several committees. With the little experience I have of one or two committees I doubt whether it is necessary to have such a large number of persons in these committees. Some committees have 40 to 60 members, the consumers having 7 or 8 representatives, and the producers having 7 or 8 representatives. One committee meeting means so much of cost, with the result that some committees meet only once a year. Of course, it is not possible off-hand to lay down a specific rule for these committees or anything like that. I would like to make this humble suggestion. The Government should consider whether the present size of these committees, which are spending so much, is necessary. I know that in the case of one or two of these committees, one meeting means Rs. 20,000 or even more. Large number of people come there and it becomes almost a sort of a mela. Actual work done is very little. So, they should consider whether they could not be smaller, consisting of people who know the subject-matter very well and the problems involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Tangamani *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. Shri Tangamani has already contributed so much during the day that he would be feeling tired.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, the Bill is a simple one and I have tried to explain it. I believe the hon. Members who have participated in the debate have generally welcomed it.

One question that was raised was: why was the curing industry represented in the board? It was debated several times when the main Act and the subsequent amendment came before this House. Unlike tea, every coffee fruit has got to pass through curing yard before it goes to sale; therefore, curing establishments are a vital part of the whole process of production and marketing of coffee. That is why that interest is provided for and the whole structure of the Act is to give representation to all interests.

The point about the representation of consumers' interests was raised. I am afraid my hon. friend is rather uncharitable. Firstly, I have not got the list of the names of the successive boards but I am pretty sure it is not all Congressmen.

Shri Tangamani: Is there a single coffee curing man who is not interested in the plantations?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. I know and I ought to know that there are interests

which are not planters but are curers. There is one co-operative society of curers only.

Shri Achar: In fact....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He had had his say. I can understand Shri Tangamani wanting to clarify because he has had no opportunity but not Shri Achar.

Shri Kanungo: Talking of consumers' interests, I can recall at least three members in the successive boards had not been in the Congress Party. The criterion is effective contribution that the member can make about the consumers' reactions. Production is at one end and consumption is at a different end. As regards the ability of the members who are chosen to represent the consumers' interests, I beg to differ very strongly from my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao. I know that they have done extremely good service to the board and to the consumers and it is not true to say that they have been a sort of ornamental appendages to the board.

The question of labour representation was mentioned. In these committees there is nothing in the nature of voting. Even if voting comes in, considering the very large number of subjects considered by the Board, the problem would be one of increasing the strength of the Board itself to give it a proper balance. As it is, the Board has been functioning very well, and the labour representatives who have been on the Board have contributed to the success of the Board.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that all?

Shri Kanungo: About dissolution, you have cleared it. About the large size of the committees, I could explain it though it is not germane to the particular thing which we are discussing. I can assure the House that considering the vastness of this country, the size of its population and the variety of interests,—and I can say without hesitation—none of the committees is overcrowded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coffee Act, 1942, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of section 14*)

Shri Kanungo: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 5,—

for "thereof" *substitute*—

"in respect of each estate owned by him; and any registration made before the commencement of the Coffee (Amendment) Act, 1961 shall be deemed to have been made under this sub-section." (1)

This is in line with the whole Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 5,—

for "thereof" *substitute*—

"in respect of each estate owned by him; and any registration made before the commencement of the Coffee (Amendment) Act, 1961 shall be deemed to have been made under this sub-section." (1)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Kanungo: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 23, 1961/Agrahayana 2, 1883 (Saka).

Tuesday, November 21, 1961/Kartika 30, 1883(Saka)

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201	Dislocation of traffic on Eastern Railway .	424
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	The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram dated the 20th November, 1961 from the Superintendent of Police, Ernakulam, intimating that Shri T .C. N. Menon was removed by the police from the Collectorate under Section 38 of the Kerala Police Act on the 20th November, 1961 and let off after some time.	
	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	424—30
	(1) A copy each of the following rules under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—	
	(i) The Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 2221 dated the 16th September, 1961.	
	(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1167 dated the 23rd September, 1961.	
	(iii) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1221 dated the 7th October, 1961.	
	(2) A copy of the Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S. O. 1338 dated the 10th June, 1961, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.	
	(3) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Second Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134 dated the 16th September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.	
	(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957:—	
	(a) G.S.R. No. 802 dated the 17th June, 1961.	
	(b) G.S.R. No. 1239 dated the 17th October, 1961.	
	(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1959-60.	
	(6) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—	
	(a) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 938 dated the 13th August, 1960.	
	(b) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1267 dated the 29th October, 1960.	
	(c) The Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Medical Officers) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 dated the 29th July, 1961.	
	(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—	
	(a) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1265 dated the 14th October, 1961.	

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(b) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1347 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(c) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1348 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(a) Notification No. F. 12/88 6-Transport published in Delhi Gazettte dated the 15th June, 1961.

(b) Noitfication No. F. 22(3)/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd June, 1961.

(c) Notification No. F. 12/12/61-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1961.

(d) Notification No. F. 12/80 58-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1961.

(9) A copy each of the following Noifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh —

(a) Notification No. T. 26-90/57-II published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th July, 1960.

(b) Notification No. T. 26-90/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 17th July, 1961.

(10) A copy of Annual Accounts of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1957-58- along with the Audit Report and Financial Review thereon.

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-sections (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(a) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1117 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(b) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1118 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(c) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Eleventh Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1119 dated the 6th September, 1961.

(d) The Rice (Import from Punjab) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1145 dated the 19th September, 1961.

(e) Notification No. G.S.R. 1208 dated the 28th September, 1961 rescinding Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 747 and G.S.R. 1237 dated the 29th June, 1959 and 6th November, 1959 respectively.

(f) The Sugar Dealers (Removal of Licensing Restrictions) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1210 dated the 28th September, 1961.

(g) Notification No. G.S.R. 1211 dated the 28th September 1961 rescinding Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1112 dated the 15th September, 1960 and G.S.R. 1 dated the 2nd January, 1961 and providing form matters incidental thereto.

(h) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and control) Fifth Amendment

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Order, 1961 published in Notification No. 1213 dated the 30th September, 1961.

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1237 dated the 7th October, 1961.

(j) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1264 dated the 14th October, 1961.

(k) Notification No. G.S.R. 1272 dated the 13th October, 1961 rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 388 dated the 18th March, 1961.

(l) Notification No. G.S.R. 1290 dated the 17th October, 1961.

(m) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1312 dated the 28th October, 1961.

(n) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1313 dated the 30th October, 1961.

(o) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Twelfth Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1314 dated the 30th October, 1961.

(p) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Fourth Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1338 dated the 4th November, 1961.

(q) The Bombay Rice (Export Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961. published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1339 dated the 4th November, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(12) A copy of Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1960-61 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 430

Ninetieth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 431

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 6th September, 1961 to a supplementary by Shri Assar to Starred Question No. 1246 regarding private bus service in Delhi.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 431-32

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M.V. Krishnappa) moved for election of four members from among the members of Lok Sabha to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board. The motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED. . 432-33

Institute of Technology Bill, 1961.

BILLS PASSED . . . 433-552

(i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Apprentices Bill concluded, and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill, as amended, was passed.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B.R.Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill. The motion was adopted.

BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(iii) The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for consideration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(iv) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affair (Shri Datar)moved for consideration of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(v) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) moved for consideration of the Coffee (Amendment) Bill. The motion was

BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1961/ AGRAHAYANA 2, 1883 (*SAKA*)

Consideration and passing of the following Bills :

(i) The Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill;

(ii) The Indian Standards Institute (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha; and

(iii) The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill. as passed by Rajya Sabha.

And, consideration of the Annual Reports of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.

GIPND—LS II—1377 (Ai) LSD—29-11-61—900.